

DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTRY'S QI HUAIYUAN GIVES PRESS BRIEFING

USSR Talks, Albanian Relations

0W050903 Beijing XINHUA in English 0850 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- There is no fixed schedule or timetable for the third-round of consultations between the special envoys of the Chinese and Soviet Governments due to begin tomorrow, Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, said here today.

Responding to questions raised by foreign correspondents at his weekly news briefing this afternoon, Qi said, "we hope the two special envoys would discuss ways to remove the three major obstacles so as to facilitate the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations."

Asked whether the deployment of SS-20 missiles along the China-Soviet border constitutes a fourth obstacle, Qi Huaiyuan said that it should be included in the three obstacles. "China hopes that the Soviet Union would reduce its troops along the China-Soviet border, including conventional and nuclear weapons," he added.

The Chinese spokesman ruled out the possibility of a meeting between the Chinese and Soviet foreign ministers in the near future because, he said, the Chinese foreign minister has a busy schedule at home and abroad including visits to Canada, the United States, Turkey and Oman.

In reply to the question if the recent signing of two trade protocols between China and Albania indicates an improvement of bilateral relations, Qi said that relations between the two countries are developing gradually.

U.S.-USSR Disarmament Talks

0W050835 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- China is particularly concerned about the dismantling of the nuclear missiles already deployed in Asia and the prevention of possible future deployment of such missiles in this part of the world. This statement was made by Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, at his weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

Referring to the proposals for reducing medium-range nuclear weapons put forward by the United States and the Soviet Union, Qi said neither of these proposals can lead to an agreement on the limitation and reduction of these weapons.

"It is understandable that the world's people, the European people in particular, feel dissatisfied with and concerned about this issue," he said.

"We hope that the United States and the Soviet Union will take a responsible attitude toward world peace and security and earnestly carry out serious negotiations so as to reach an agreement truly conducive to the cessation of the nuclear arms race and the reduction of nuclear weapons rather than hide their true purpose of nuclear arms expansion under cover of negotiations," Qi said.

He said China hopes that the Soviet-U.S. negotiations will neither impair the security and interest of other countries nor intensify their own nuclear arms race in Asia.

Wu Xueqian's Foreign Visits

OW050917 Beijing XINHUA in English 0848 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will pay an official goodwill visit to Turkey and Oman later this month. This was announced by Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, at the weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

He said that Wu will visit the Republic of Turkey October 16-19 at the invitation of Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, and visit the Sultanate of Oman October 20-23 as guest of Minister of Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE OPENS IN BEIJING

OW041128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- China not only needs to import advanced equipment and technology, but also ideas, concepts and methods for developing science and technology in its modernization drive, a senior Chinese official said here today.

Yang Jun, vice-minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, was addressing the opening ceremony of the Beijing International Conference on Science and Technology Policy and Research Management. It is jointly sponsored by the commission and the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

The vice-minister reaffirmed that an important aspect of China's development strategy is to adhere to its policy of opening to the outside world. This applies not only to economic and social dimensions, but also to science, technology and culture.

At present, China is exploring ways to reform its economic set-up and science and technology system and is drafting a long-term plan for development of science and technology in step with economy before 2000. Hundreds of major construction projects are being started. A series of technology policy issues must be settled, from the identification of priority to the detail program of projects, from the readjustment of the production structure to the proper choice of technology, from the correct deployment of productive forces to the development of regional economy according to the actual conditions and merits. "Only by formulating and implementing a correct policy can we maximize achievements with minimum efforts," the vice-minister stressed.

In the past six months or so, Yang Jun said, the Chinese Government held a series of national conferences and workshops on the orientation and technology policy of energy, communications and transportation, material, machinery, telecommunications, micro-electronics technology, light industry and agriculture, rallying the views of the specialists and drafting the technological policy project by project. The completion of these conferences and workshops would put the combined and coordinated development of China's science and technology, economy and social development on a more conscientious and rational basis.

Martin Lees, director of the UN body, and Wu Mingyu, director of the Chinese National Research Center for Science and Technology for Development, also addressed the opening ceremony.

Participating in the conference are 60 experts and scholars from over 20 countries and international organizations. Also present at the opening ceremony were ambassadors and embassy officials of some countries in Beijing and resident representatives of two UN organizations here. The five-day conference will run through October 8.

WU XUEQIAN DEPARTS FOR CANADA AFTER UN SPEECH

OW050122 Beijing XINHUA in English 0115 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian left New York this afternoon to pay an official visit to Canada at the invitation of the Canadian Government.

During his stay in New York, Wu Xueqian attended and delivered a speech at the 38th United Nations General Assembly as the head of the Chinese delegation. He also met with the heads of states and governments and foreign ministers of many countries and exchanged views with them on international issues and bilateral relations.

Arrives in Canada

OW050156 Beijing XINHUA in English 0146 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Ottawa, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister of China, arrived here this afternoon to pay an official goodwill visit at the invitation of Allan J. MacEachen, deputy prime minister and secretary of state for external affairs.

Wu Xueqian was met at the airport by Minister of Justice Mark MacGuigan. Yu Zhan, Chinese ambassador to Canada was at the airport to meet the state councillor.

Ottawa is the first stop of Wu's seven-day tour of Canada. He will also visit Toronto and Montreal.

Before his arrival, a communique released by the Canadian Department of External Affairs noted: "Foreign Minister Wu's visit will provide an opportunity for a review of Canada's and China's bilateral relationship and for discussions on major international issues of mutual interest."

COMMENTARY ON THATCHER'S HONG KONG REMARKS

HK041622 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1451 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Commentator's article: "On British Prime Minister's Talk About Hong Kong Issue" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA) -- Recently, some senior officials of the British Government have time and again disseminated remarks to make up new excuses for continuing Britain's colonial rule over Hong Kong and to thwart China's efforts to restore and exercise its sovereignty over Hong Kong. Among these talks, what British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher said to U.S. reporters in London on 23 September has drawn people's attention the most.

During that interview, Mrs Thatcher said: "If it had not been for Hong Kong's special position and the lease treaty (for the New Territories), and if Hong Kong had been an ordinary colony of Britain, Hong Kong would have become independent many years ago and become another Singapore." She also said that "On the Hong Kong issue, Britain can never be denounced as practicing colonialism." "Britain has never taken away even a penny from Hong Kong" and is only "concerned about the interests of Hong Kong people," and so forth.

People all know that the Hong Kong area has been a part of China's territory since ancient days. It was the British colonialists who, in 1840, came from far across the ocean and used gunboats to seize Hong Kong Island from China. Later, they used gunboats again to seize a part of Kowloon and then forced China to "lease" the "New Territories" to them. For more than 100 years, the Chinese people have suffered great national shame, and they have never recognized the three unequal treaties concerning the Hong Kong area. These three treaties are illegal and void. Hong Kong never belonged to the category of what people call a colony in its usual sense. The only way out is that China restores its sovereignty over Hong Kong. There has never been a problem about Hong Kong's "independence." As far back as in March 1972, in a letter by China's permanent representative in the United Nations to the chairman of the UN Decolonialization Special Committee, China clearly expressed this stand. Since Mrs Thatcher knows that it is utterly impossible for Hong Kong to become independent and that the Chinese Government and people will never agree to this, why should she have publicized such an idea? Did she want to use these words to incite Hong Kong compatriots to cut themselves away from their motherland? Or did she want to put pressure on the Chinese Government and thus try to thwart China's efforts to restore and exercise its sovereignty over Hong Kong? Or did she aim at both? People cannot help but show great concern for this.

The Chinese people resolutely oppose and vehemently condemn any words and deeds which attempt to dismember a country and split a nation. Do not forget that because of last September's talk, which asserted that the three unequal treaties concerning the Hong Kong area "remain valid," there have been waves of protest on Chinese land, including Hong Kong!

Those who said that "Britain has never taken a penny from Hong Kong" can only arouse people's scorn. This year's June issue of Hong Kong ECONOMIC MONTHLY, a journal of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, admits that in almost all economic aspects in Hong Kong, there are major and profitable British investments and that Britain's rights and interests [quan yi 2938 4135] in Hong Kong surpass Britain's current visible trade deficits. Even Mr Luce is forced to admit that "Hong Kong is our largest export market in the Far East; Hong Kong is very important to us."

Certain British officials have said again and again that Britain bears "moral responsibility" for Hong Kong. That is good. Then please quickly make a fresh start and do not create any more obstacles to Hong Kong's return to the embrace of the motherland. This is the "moral responsibility" which Britain should bear.

It is apparent that attempting to carry out 19th century policies in the 1980's will not work. We hope that the British side will conform to the trend of the times, abandon the dream about colonial empire, adopt a sincere and constructive attitude, cooperate in a friendly manner with China, and make joint efforts to properly settle the Hong Kong issue and to ensure Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.

XINHUA HONG KONG BRANCH DIRECTOR HOLDS RECEPTION

HK050248 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Chinese 1521 GMT 4 Oct 83

["For Reference of Editors of Various Newspapers" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] The director of the XINHUA Hong Kong Branch, Xu Jiatun, and the head of the Central Song and Dance Troupe, Jin Ming, held a song and dance reception at Hsinkuang Theater at 2000 today.

More than 700 honored guests attended the reception. They included university professors, lecturers, solicitors, engineers, certified accountants, architects, and prominent figures from the press, publishing, cultural, art, sport, and religious circles.

Before the performance started, Xu Jiatun, Jin Ming, and other responsible persons of the XINHUA branch, including Li Qixin, Luo Keming, Qi Feng, and Chen Daming, went to the gate of the theater hall to welcome the honored guests and shook hands with them.

With exquisite artistry imbued with national flavor, the Central Song and Dance Troupe fascinated the audience. Lively and cheerful dances, such as "The Gay Sounds of Qin" [a seven-string instrument in some ways similar to the zither] and "Girls from Alishan Mountains," as well as "Flying to the Sky," a dance derived from the Dunhuang frescoes, and "Order of the General," a zheng [a 21- or 25-string instrument in some ways similar to the zither] solo, brought about bursts of warm applause.

The party ended at about 2200 amid the lively sounds of gongs and drums of the Anhui folk dance "Flower Drum Lantern."

EXPORT SALES EXHIBITION HELD IN HONG KONG

OW041138 Beijing XINHUA in English 1132 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Hong Kong, October 4 (XINHUA) -- An export commodities sales exhibition from Guangzhou closed here today.

The exhibition, which opened on September 22, showed more than 1,000 varieties of industrial products, arts and crafts, textiles, cereals, oils and foodstuffs, chemicals, machinery, minerals, native produce and animal by-products.

Business people from Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines made special trips to Hong Kong for business discussions. The exhibition was jointly sponsored by the Guangzhou branches of the National Foreign Trade Import and Export Corporation and Guangdong Enterprises Ltd. of Hong Kong.

CHEN MUHUA FETES FRG ECONOMICS MINISTER

OW041758 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, China's state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said here today that the Federal Republic of Germany is China's chief economic and trade partner in West Europe and holds an important position in China's foreign economic and trade relations.

She said this at a banquet she gave here this evening in honor of a delegation led by Otto Graf Lambsdorff, federal minister of economics, here to attend the third meeting of the Joint Economic Cooperation Committee of Federal Germany and China scheduled to open tomorrow.

In her toast Chen Muhua said in the past two years friendly exchanges between the two countries had expanded in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields. Since the last joint committee meeting new progress had been made in commodity exchanges, co-production, technological transfer and compensation trade between the two countries. This conformed to the aspirations and interests of the two sides, she added.

Chen said during the current meeting the two sides can further explore cooperation in more fields and forms.

In reply, Otto Graf Lambsdorff said economic relations between the two countries were mutually complementary and beneficial to both. He said that the support given to economic circles by the two governments show that they are willing to expand economic cooperation. He expressed the hope of seeing more contacts and trade cooperation.

Present at the banquet were Wei Yuming, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Yao Guang, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; and Guenther Schoedel, Federal German ambassador to China.

Economic Cooperation Meeting Opens

OW050929 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- The third meeting of the Joint Economic Cooperation Committee of the Federal Republic of Germany and China opened in the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

During the meeting, the two sides will review the trade and economic cooperation between the two countries since the second meeting of the committee last year, and seek new channels and areas of cooperation.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, noted that there exist fine political relations between China and Federal Germany. Greater trade and economic cooperation conforms with the common interests of the two countries.

She said the Chinese Government has always attached importance to developing its economic relations with Federal Germany. She wished still greater development in their future cooperation in such fields as goods exchange, technical transformation of enterprises, resources exploitation, cooperative production, joint venture and joint contracting of projects in a third country.

Otto Graf Lambsdorff, Federal German minister of economics, said it is the core of the Asian policy of the Federal German Government to maintain friendly relations and economic cooperation with China. He described the economic relations between the two countries as "good" since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1972.

Noting that the talks on the investment protection agreement between the two countries proceeded satisfactorily, Lambsdorff said the agreement is of great importance. He said he hoped to see further expansion of cooperation in all economic fields.

This afternoon, the session broke into trade and economic cooperation groups to discuss concrete matters.

KANG KEQING MEETS FRG AMITY GROUP LEADER

OW041246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, met and feted here this evening Annaliese Martens, honorary president of the German-Chinese Friendship Society of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Also present were Zhao Puchu, vice-chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, and Wang Pingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON UK'S ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

HK050753 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 83 p 7

["Newsletter From Britain" by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Liang Lijuan: "It Is Difficult for Britain's Economy To Recover"]

[Text] Britain's economy has recently become the talk of the town. This is because, after undergoing a serious recession for 3 years or so, Britain's economy has finally started to recover. However, the course of its recovery is not a plain one.

In Britain, there exists divergence of views on Britain's economic prospects and the tightening monetary policy carried out by Mrs Thatcher. The opposite parties hold that "it will be impossible to attain any growth unless we continue to adopt the traditional Keynes' stimulating measures." The supporters, however, hold that only by practicing the tightening policy can Britain extricate itself from "stagnation" and attain economic growth. The so-called "main factions," which include the London Institute of Commerce, the British Industrial Union, and the Ministry of Finance, are rather cautious. They hold that Britain's economy "will recover in an unsteady manner starting from a low point."

For a long time in the past, Britain pursued the Keynesian policy. This, however, is no longer effective for curing Britain's economic recession. The Conservative Party government, which came to power in 1979, practiced the tightening policy and carried out drastic reforms. Because the medicine used for curing "Britain's disease" was too strong and, what is more, suffered from the attack of a worldwide economic crisis, Britain's industrial production dropped by a big margin. Many enterprises were closed, the unemployment figure rose from 1 million to 3 million, and the gross national product dropped by 5.5 percent.

Some readjustments were made later while the tightening policy was continuously pursued, which brought about some results. Inflation in Britain dropped from a peak of 21.9 percent in May 1980 to the present single digit. The international balance of trade turned from deficits to surpluses and revenue increased to some extent. From the beginning of this year, there were signs of a recovery in Britain's economy. Industrial production rose to some extent. Except for March figures, it rose in succession from January to May at a monthly rate of around 1 percent. The manufacturing industry, which was on the decline since early 1979, in particular, rose this year. In the first quarter, its production increased by 2.5 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. The number of orders increased, which stimulated confidence in the enterprises. According to a survey made by the British Confederation of Industry in April on 1,709 main manufacturers, 35 percent of the enterprises received more orders, which was the best level since 1977. Meanwhile, the demands of consumption increased and the social purchasing power in the first quarter increased by 4.5 percent compared with the same period of last year. The volume of retail sales in April increased by 6 percent. The work days for building residential houses suddenly increased by 33 percent. Confronting such a situation, not long ago Mrs Thatcher optimistically declared that Britain will become the locomotive of Western Europe in recovering the economy. The British Government also estimated that its economy will increase by 2 to 2.5 percent this year.

However, the situation recently began to change. Britain's industrial production suddenly dropped in June, a decrease of 1.7 percent over May. The retail sales index also dropped in both July and August. British foreign trade in July had a \$0.57 billion deficit. Investment in industry is in a particularly depressing state. As the equipment of enterprises in Britain is outmoded, in order to enhance within a short period Britain's competitive power against other countries, raise productivity, and promote an economic recovery, the government plans to increase total investment this year by 3 to 4 percent. Actually, industrial investment in the first half of this year decreased by 1.5 percent. This year, investment in the manufacturing industry decreased by 7 percent after suffering a decrease for consecutive 3 years. Because equipment is not timely renewed and the cycle for upgrading products is long, it is estimated that the manufacturing industry will suffer from a deficit of 5.5 billion pounds this year. While Britain's industry lacked investment, the interest rate in the United States remained high, which attracted a large amount of Britain's capital. Last year, capital outflow totaled 7.2 billion pounds. In the first quarter of this year, capital outflow already amounted to 2.4 billion pounds. On the other hand, the unemployment rate increased. To date, the number of people unemployed still amounts to over 3 million people. The massive contingent of the unemployed has conditioned the level of growth in national consumption, aggravated the financial burden of the government, and, to a certain extent, restrained the progress of recovery.

What are the prospects for Britain's economy? Some people worry that a declining situation like that in the latter half of 1982 may occur. Nevertheless, they are also aware that in spite of the difficulty in recovery, there still exist some favorable factors. Britain's inflation rate is the lowest among the Western countries; Britain's productivity in the past 3 years rose faster than all the other Western countries; the price of stock in Britain is continuously rising and the people have more confidence in making investments; and Britain's budget deficit has been curtailed to the lowest level as compared with the Western developed countries. It is thus obvious that Britain's economic prospects will not be too gloomy.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS SWEDISH INDUSTRIALISTS

0W041249 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Jingfu, China's state councillor and minister of the State Economic Commission, met and feted this evening a Swedish industrial delegation led by Thage G. Peterson, minister of industry. The delegation arrived here yesterday to attend the 4th meeting of the Joint Industrial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee between the Chinese and Swedish Governments. Today, they began talks with leading members of several Chinese economic departments.

HU YAOBANG, SFRY'S DOLANC VIEW SECURITY ISSUES

OW041230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang told Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs Stane Dolanc here today that there are two points in common with regard to the state security work in China and Yugoslavia.

Firstly, he said, "work of the state security departments in our two countries is to prevent subversion by others and is preventive in nature.

"Secondly, our cooperation in this field is based on mutual trust and is sincere. This cooperation is of great importance and is full of vitality."

Dolanc said either China or Yugoslavia never intends to threaten any other country. Under the present international situation the security departments of the two countries are facing very arduous tasks. He said that his current China visit showed that the cooperation in public security and internal affairs departments of Yugoslavia and China had reached a new stage. Such cooperation was sincere, he added.

Hu Yaobang also briefed Dolanc on China's domestic situation, Sino-U.S. and Sino-Soviet relations. After the meeting, Hu Yaobang hosted a banquet for Dolanc and the delegation from the Yugoslav Ministry of Internal Affairs he is leading.

Present on both occasions were Wu Xiuquan, Liu Fuzhi, Ling Yun, Li Guangxiang and Li Shuzheng, and the Yugoslav ambassador to China, Sava Obradovic.

Dolanc, Hu Yaobang Praise Talks

LD042332 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1805 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, October 4 (TANJUG) -- China is extremely interested in the further promotion of relations with Yugoslavia in all spheres. This was stressed this evening (Tuesday) in Beijing by Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Chairman Hu Yaobang in a talk with Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs Stane Dolanc who heads the Yugoslav delegation on a visit to the People's Republic of China.

Hu Yaobang pointed out that Chinese-Yugoslav relations should be promoted in particular in the field of agriculture.

He added that China wishes both countries to make a critical and realistic examination of the reasons why economic relations have not yet reached the level aspired to by both sides, bearing in mind that an agreement has been reached on this matter and that the potential already exists.

The Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Hu Yaobang noted, attaches great importance to the cooperation of the departments of internal affairs of China and Yugoslavia.

Hu Yaobang and Dolanc gave highly positive assessments of the talks which the Yugoslav delegation held with representatives from the Chinese Ministries of Public and State Security.

The talks were resumed this afternoon.

In reference to this matter, it was emphasized in Yugoslav sources that "cooperation between Yugoslavia and China is developing on the basis of equality and full respect, and it is therefore logical that this [words indistinct] cooperation in the sphere of internal affairs as a part of overall inter-state relations".

Dolanc Ends Visit

OW050208 Beijing XINHUA in English 0159 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs of Yugoslavia, and his party left here for home this morning. They were seen off at the airport by Chinese Minister of Public Security Liu Fuzhi and Minister of State Security Ling Yun.

While in Beijing, Dolanc met with Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang and conferred with Liu Fuzhi and Ling Yun. Dolanc and his party also toured Guangzhou and Shenzhen.

PRC, POLAND SIGN TECHNOLOGY EXCHANGE PROTOCOL

OW041328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw, October 4 (XINHUA) -- China and Poland signed here yesterday a protocol for 1984 cooperation projects in science and technology, which foresees new progress in this field. The protocol was signed at the 16th session of the Sino-Polish Science and Technology Cooperation Committee held from September 26 to October 3.

During the session, delegates from both countries expressed satisfaction over this year's cooperation and noted that such mutually beneficial cooperations have also promoted their trade and economic relations.

The Chinese delegation headed by Deputy Minister of Coal Industry Hu Fuguo arrived here on September 26. During their stay, they were received by Polish Science, Higher Education and Technology Minister Benon Miskiewicz and Mining and Power Industry Minister Czeslaw Piotrowski. They visited some factories, mines and research institutions.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS ALBANIAN TRADE DELEGATION

OW041152 Beijing XINHUA in English 1145 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here this afternoon with an Albanian Government trade delegation led by Pajtim Ajazi, vice-minister of commerce. Chen exchanged views with the delegation on the development of trade between the two countries. The delegation arrived here yesterday and is scheduled to leave for home this evening.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES NEW PRC AMBASSADOR

OW042019 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad said here today that Sino-Syrian relations are firm and will still improve. He made the remark when newly-appointed Chinese Ambassador Lin Zhaonan presented his credentials.

Al-Asad also praised China for its position in supporting the Arab cause, saying "the Chinese people always stand by the Syrian and Arab people."

Lin Zhaonan praised Syria for its position in opposing Israeli expansion and expressed confidence that the Arab people will win ultimate victory if they strengthen their unity. Lin Zhaonan arrived in Syria on August 22.

PRC AMBASSADOR PRESENTS KORAN TO KENYAN MUSLIMS

OW050240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0117 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Nairobi, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Kenya Yang Keming presented a copy of the Holy Koran in Chinese to Dr Yusuf Ali Eraj, chairman of the Kenya Muslim Welfare Society and representative of the World Muslim Congress, at the Chinese Embassy here this evening on behalf of the China Islamic Association.

Presented to Dr Eraj were also a copy of the Jalalain Tafsir (the holy annotations of the Koran) and a copy of the Hadith (the holy instructions) in Chinese.

A letter from Shen Xiaxi, acting director of the China Islamic Association, to Dr Eraj was read out at the ceremony. The letter expressed the willingness of the association and the Chinese Muslims to strengthen the friendly ties and cooperations with the Kenya Islamic Welfare Society and the Kenyan Muslims.

Dr Eraj expressed thanks for the precious gifts from the Chinese Muslim brothers, and also his appreciations of the Chinese Government's policy on religious freedom. "I am sure that our Muslim brothers in China have proven themselves even more loyal and law-abiding citizens of their country after they have been given the facilities to practice their religion," he said.

Ambassador Yang gave a dinner afterwards marking this happy occasion for the Chinese and Kenyan Muslims.

Among the Kenyan population, about 4.5 million are Muslims and last June the Kenya Muslim Welfare Society presented a copy of the Holy Koran in Kiswahili to the China Islamic Association through Ambassador Yang.

NIGERIA'S SHAGARI URGES BROADER TIES WITH PRC

OW042011 Beijing XINHUA in English 1924 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Lagos, October 4 (XINHUA) -- The newly reelected Nigerian President Shehu Shagari expressed the wish here today to further develop the friendly relations and cooperation already existing between Nigeria and China. President Shagari expressed the wish when he was receiving Chinese Ambassador to Nigeria Lei Yang here. He also met other members of the diplomatic corps on the same occasion. Ambassador Lei Yang congratulated the president on the inauguration of his second presidency.

NEW PRC ENVOY TO CANADA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW010212 Beijing XINHUA in English 0156 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Ottawa, September 30 (XINHUA) -- New Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhan presented his credentials to Canadian Deputy Governor-General Julien Chouinard here today.

Julien Chouinard told the Chinese ambassador that he believed the relationship between the two countries, already close, will continue to grow and prosper. "The forthcoming visit of Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian attests to the importance of our bilateral relations," he added. Yu Zhan arrived in Canada on September 26.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS CANADIAN MINISTER OF STATE

OW241240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Zhang Jingfu met here this afternoon with Canadian Minister of State and Senator Hazen Argue and his party. They exchanged views on bilateral economic relations and trade.

HUANG HUA MEETS CANADIAN FRIENDS

OW291806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with and feted Canadian friend James G. Endicott and his wife here this afternoon.

Huang Hua extended warm welcome to Endicott, China's old friend now 84 years of age.

Born in Sichuan Province, he lived in China through the years of the northern expedition and the anti-Japanese war and made contributions to China's revolutionary cause. Attending the meeting and the banquet were He Liliang, Liu Gengyin and Israel Epstein.

ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN COLOMBIA

OW291100 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Bogota, September 28 (XINHUA) -- New Chinese Ambassador to the Republic of Colombia Tao Dazhao presented his credentials to President Belisario Betancur today.

At the ceremony, the president said the good relations between Colombia and China make it possible to further develop the trade and cultural relations between the two countries. He also suggested more exchanges of visits by writers and other cultural workers. The new Chinese ambassador arrived here on September 5.

LEADERS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO TAN ZHENLIN

OW042154 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1224 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA) -- Party and state leaders and more than 2,000 representatives from various circles in the capital, deeply grieved, went to Beijing Hospital this afternoon to pay their last respects to the remains of outstanding proletarian revolutionary Comrade Tan Zhenlin. Covered with a CPC flag, the remains of Comrade Tan Zhenlin lay in state and evergreens and flowers.

Among the party and state leaders who went to pay last honors at the hospital today were Comrades Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Deng Yingchao, Xu Xiangqian, Ulanhu, Bo Yibo and others. They saluted this revolutionary who made outstanding contributions to the revolutionary cause of the party and the people. They expressed sincere sympathy to Ge Huimin, widow of Tan Zhenlin, and their children and relatives.

Also paying their last respects to the remains of Comrade Tan Zhenlin were Political Bureau members of the CPC Central Committee Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Fang Yi, Li Desheng, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Hu Qiaomu, and Ni Zhifu; alternate members of the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei and Chen Muhua; members of the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat Deng Liqun, Gu Mu, and Hu Qili; alternate members of the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat Qiao Shi and Hao Jianxiu; Standing Committee members of the CPC Central Advisory Commission Wang Ping, Wang Shoudao, Wu Xiuquan, Liu Lantao, Jiang Hua, Li Jingquan, Xiao Ke, Xiao Jingguang, He Changgong, Song Shilun, Lu Dingyi, Chen Xilian, Duan Junyi, Ji Pengfei, Huang Huoqing and Cheng Zihua.

Also present to pay their last respects to Comrade Tan Zhenlin's remains were Permanent Secretary Wang Heshou of the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission; Vice Chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee Hu Juewen, Xu Deheng, Peng Chong, Wang Renzhong, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin, Yan Jici, Hu Yuzhi, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Han Xianchu and Huang Hua; Vice Premiers of the State Council Li Peng and Tian Jiyun; State Councillors Zhang Jingfu, Zhang Aiping and Song Ping; member of the Central Military Commission Hong Xuezhi; President of the Supreme People's Court Zheng Tianxiang; Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate Yang Yichen; Vice Chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Zhuang Xiquan, Hu Ziang, Wang Kunlun, Qian Changzhao, Dong Qiu, Yang Chengwu, Xiao Hua, Chen Zaidao, Lu Zhengcao, Zhou Peiyuan, Zhao Puchu, Ye Shengtao and Qu Wu.

Among the mourners were also responsible persons of the various people's organizations, democratic parties and departments concerned, including Wang Zhaoguo, Zhou Yang, Lin Liyun, Huang Dingchen, Chen Yeping and Li Yimang. Also present to pay their last respects to the remains of Comrade Tan Zhenlin were members and alternate members of the CPC Central Committee, members of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, members of the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission, NPC Standing Committee members and Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee who are currently in Beijing; leading members of the various departments under the CPC General Departments and of Beijing Municipality; representatives of the people from various circles, as well as friends and relatives of Comrade Tan Zhenlin.

Comrade Tan Zhenlin's remains were escorted from Beijing Hospital to Dongjiao Crematory by Song Renqiong, Qiao Shi, Jiang Hua, Chen Yeping, Rong Gaotang, staff members of the funeral committee and Comrade Tan Zhenlin's relatives.

Comrades Li Xiannian and Peng Zhen went to Beijing Hospital to pay their last respects to Comrade Tan Zhenlin's remains on 30 September.

Comrade Tan Zhenlin's memorial meeting will be held at the Great Hall of the People on 5 October.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON IDEOLOGICAL REMOLD OF ARTISTS

HK041115 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Literary and Art Workers Must Seriously Establish the Communist World Outlook"]

[Text] In his "Government Work Report" to the Sixth NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang distinctly affirmed achievements on the literary and art front but he also directly pointed out surface defects which must be rectified. People now place high hopes on our literary and art workers. To further promote our country's socialist literature and art, efforts should be made to strengthen the ideological construction of the ranks of writers and artists and to help them firmly establish the communist world outlook.

Generally speaking, our country's literature and art workers are mental workers who strive for the people and the socialist cause and are intellectuals of the working class. The majority of the ranks are young literature and art workers who grew up during the 10 years of internal disorder. Due to the disruption and destruction caused by the counterrevolutionary clique of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, many of our young literature and art workers missed the chance to systematically study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. As for the middle-aged and old literature and art workers, although they have long been nurtured in Marxism, some of them still do not know how to use well the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method to analyze and study new conditions and problems arising from practical life. Therefore young, middle-aged, and old literature and art workers should all make further efforts to study basic Marxist theory systematically and to establish the Marxist world outlook. We must clarify the fact that our socialist society emerged from the womb of the old society only recently. All kinds of old ideas and habits of the exploiting classes still abound. They will breed and spread should the chance arise. In addition, the introduction of our open-door policy has inevitably brought corrosive influences of bourgeois ideology from abroad. At present, ideas of bourgeois liberalization and "putting money above everything else" have been reflected in the realm of literature and art to a certain degree. Facing such a new and complex situation, we cannot but firmly take the Marxist viewpoint as a guide in our literary and artistic creation. Only by so doing will we be able to maintain a correct direction and avoid being controlled by all sorts of erroneous tendencies and ideas so as to make greater contributions to building a socialist spiritual civilization.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a surging ideological emancipation movement has unfolded under the leadership of the party Central Committee. The great achievements of this movement are that the spiritual shackles which long yoked the people have been frustrated, and that the people's thinking has been led onto the scientific track of Marxism. The ideological line is, in the final analysis, conditioned by the people's world outlook. The so-called personality cult and the "two whatevers" express idealism and metaphysics and are categorically antagonistic to dialectical materialism in terms of world outlook. They oppose the practice of seeking truth from facts and the subjective conforming with the objective; they also regard Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as an eternal dogma and deem Comrade Mao Zedong's fragmentary sayings a panacea. Repudiation of the personality cult and the "two whatevers" has freed a number of comrades from the ideological yoke of idealism and metaphysics and has led them onto the correct track of Marxism.

This success is very important. However, a very small number of people have gone from one extreme to the other. In criticizing mistakes made by Comrade Mao Zedong in his later years they have gone so far as to doubt the correctness of Mao Zedong Thought; and in opposing taking a dogmatic attitude to deal with Marxism they have gone so far as to doubt the guiding significance of Marxism's scientific tenets. Instead of replacing idealism and metaphysics with dialectical materialism and historical materialism, they replace one kind of idealism and metaphysics with another kind of idealism and metaphysics. Such a situation has also emerged within certain literary and artistic circles. Though the influence has extended only to a very few people it should not be ignored.

In recent years some comrades in literary and artistic circles have highly praised the theory of irrationalism which has spread in Western countries. This theory holds that literary and artistic creation is purely a kind of "unconscious" activity or even a kind of "subconscious" activity. It is said that good and attractive literary works can be created only in a state of unconsciousness and by virtue of distinct impulse, and that if the artistic creation is guided by or not freed from rational knowledge, it is inevitably foredoomed to failure. Such a theory is very harmful and runs counter to the world outlook and views on literature and art of Marxism. Literary and artistic creation has its specific characteristics. Thinking in terms of images is different from abstract thinking; it needs both intuition and imagination. Compared with scientific research, it is guided by rational knowledge in a more round-about and concealed way. All this only shows that artistic thinking is guided by theory in a specific way, but it never means that artistic thinking should not be guided by rational knowledge. Man's initiative is always guided by a certain goal. If there is no guidance of rational knowledge it is impossible to make any artistic creation. Lin Biao and Jiang Qing preached that the "theme of literary creation must go ahead of the rest" and "leaders must give a hint first." They advocated that literary and artistic creation must start with subjective thought. Such absurd theory must be criticized and repudiated. However, when refuting the theory, we should on no account go to extremes and negate all guidance of rational knowledge. One characteristic of socialist literature and art is that it should be guided by Marxism. Writers and artists of socialist countries must of their own will observe everyday life and inspire their creation by means of the ideological weapon of Marxism. If they work with irrationalism, then they are bound to discard all guidance of rational knowledge. In this case where is the guidance of Marxism? For this reason we should in no way blindly praise the philosophic and literary theory of irrationalism, but we should firmly prevent our ideological front from the attack of this erroneous ideological trend.

The main access to the establishment of communist world outlook is through study and practice. We must conscientiously study the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, and Mao Zedong and make ourselves masters of their scientific tenets. Meanwhile we must conscientiously study the important documents issued after the third plenary session and the recently-published "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," which are the concrete use and development of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in China in the new period, and are also the correct guideline for building socialist literature and art. Of course book learning is far from enough; we must also study in practice. We must progressively plunge into the thick of socialist modernization being carried out by broad sections of workers and peasants in order to know the life, thinking, feelings, will, and wish of the masses of people and to identify ourselves with them in our thoughts and feelings. We must integrate theory with practice and use the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method to sum up historical experiences and to study newly emerged conditions and new problems. Anyway, we must accurately and completely grasp the ideological system of Marxism and seriously use it to study historical heritage and the present state of affairs.

Thereby, the ideological level of our contingent of writers and artists will be further enhanced.

The literary and art workers of our age shoulder the noble task of building socialist spiritual civilization, so the party and people have to set higher demands on them to foster their world outlook. As engineers of human souls, we must make our own souls become more pure and noble. Meanwhile, as igniters of the "spiritual torch," we must stand on a higher plane and see farther ahead than ordinary people when we have an insight into everyday life. An ancient saying goes: "The best poetry can only be cultivated by those who have the widest vision and the richest knowledge." Our literary and art workers should not be mediocre "artisans" who have good craftsmanship but are simple-minded, and still less should they be greedy "merchants" who put money above everything else. They should be honest and true mouthpieces of the masses of people who have good morality, creative thinking, rich historical and cultural knowledge, and excellent artistic skill. All departments in charge of culture should strengthen and improve political and ideological work and adopt practical measures to help literary and art workers study, master and use Marxism and virtually organize and arrange them to plunge into the thick of the new life of socialist modernization. Our goal is to raise the ideological level and artistic quality of spiritual food, scale new heights in literature and art, and create the most prosperous socialist literature and art. We must regulate the ideological trend in literary and artistic circles and help them cultivate a correct world outlook. This is the iron-clad guarantee of a flourishing literature and art of our socialist country.

RENMIN RIBAO ON BUILDING ULANMUQI-TYPE TROUPES

HK040958 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Sep 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Strengthening the Building of the Ulanmuqi-Type Cultural Troupes"]

[Text] About 20 years ago the Ulanmuqi, a Red cultural troupe from the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region with a revolutionary spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people and with numerous artistic performances, won the acclaim of audiences and cultural workers and in addition set an example of how Ulanmuqi troupes can serve the people and socialism. At that time Premier Zhou Enlai and other leading comrades of the party and the state spoke highly of it, warmly encouraged it, and called it "a red banner of the literary and art circles of which we should be proud." During the 10 years of turmoil, despite harassing and wrecking activities conducted by Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, and their like, the Ulanmuqi always persisted in serving people of all nationalities. Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and, in particular, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the experience of Ulanmuqi has been carried forward and many Ulanmuqi-type performing troupes have emerged. To disseminate and exchange the experience in building Ulanmuqi-type performing troupes and to create a new situation in work concerned with cultures of minority nationalities, the Ministry of Culture and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission not long ago jointly held a performance by all the country's Ulanmuqi-type performing troupes. Their performances fully reflected the spirit of the times and their national characteristics and had the rich flavor of life. They were well received by people in the capital. In addition, people paid a good deal of attention to their experience in persistently serving the grassroots and the people. The success of the joint performance has once again testified to the praiseworthiness of the Ulanmuqi's orientation.

In the new period, when we carry out the four modernizations we should hold the banner of socialist literature and art even higher. In his "congratulatory speech" at the fourth congress of Chinese literary and art workers Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "In this lofty cause there is ample room for the development of literature and art. Whether in meeting the many needs of the people in spiritual life, in fostering new socialists, or in enhancing the ideological, cultural, and moral levels of the whole society, work in literary and artistic fields bears an important responsibility which cannot be replaced by that in all other fields."

Our literature and art should persistently educate the people with patriotic, collectivist, socialist, and communist ideas, reinforce the building of spiritual civilization, strive to create more nourishment of the mind which the people love, and organize more cultural and recreational activities suitable for and needed by the masses to enrich people's cultural life. We must, in this regard, particularly persist in and carry forward the revolutionary spirit and arduous style of transmitting mental nourishment to border areas, the countryside, and the grassroots.

Art needs people more than the other way around. All our ideological, cultural, and artistic workers should value their duty to the people and the expectations of the people. At present, because of corrosion brought about by foreign, capitalist corrosive ideas and cultures and other complex social factors, spiritual pollution does exist to varying degrees in the ideological and cultural spheres. To hold ourselves responsible to the people, it is necessary to strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization, to strive to improve the ideological and artistic quality of literary and artistic works, to influence and educate the people with healthy cultural and spiritual products, and to try unceasingly to get rid of this spiritual pollution. Ulanmuqi performing troupes should take the lead in persistently taking the revolutionary, national, and mass road, enthusiastically create and perform artistic works which reflect this great age and which praise the new socialists and new socialist things, and enhance the socialist ideological consciousness and spiritual outlook of the masses through their performances.

Not long ago Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote a few words of encouragement for the Ulanmuqi performing troupe from Nei Monggol: "Carry forward the style of Ulanmuqi and wholeheartedly serve the people." This constitutes high praise of the Ulanmuqi performing troupe and high hopes placed on the Ulanmuqi-type performing troupes and the broad masses of literary and art workers. The Ulanmuqi-type performing troupes are a new thing which is constantly advancing and they must still be continuously perfected in our practice. Cultural and nationality affairs departments at all levels should strengthen leadership, pay close attention to this issue, adopt feasible and effective measures to solve their actual problems, and give impetus to the development of all Ulanmuqi-type performing troupes. We should earnestly implement the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and the 6th NPC, earnestly implement the "Sixth 5-Year Plan," and build Ulanmuqi-type performing troupes in counties and banners where there are no opera troupes so that Ulanmuqi-type performing troupes can make achievements throughout the country and play a more important part in building socialist spiritual civilization.

DFNG LIQUN VIEWS PATRIOTIC PROPAGANDA, EDUCATION

OW041206 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Today's BEIJING RIBAO carries Comrade Deng Liqun's radio script for "The Great Motherland" program of the Beijing People's Broadcasting Station, entitled "Understanding and Building the Motherland."

In this radio talk Comrade Deng Liqun says: Radio broadcasting is an important way and means to carry out patriotic propaganda and education among the broad masses of people. Carrying out patriotic propaganda and education among the vast numbers of cadres and masses is a major aspect of our propaganda work. You students who are presently attending secondary schools will be in your 20's in 10 years and will be about 30 years old by the end of this century. Certainly the 21st century will be your century. This means not only that you will enjoy the fruit of our socialist modernization but also that you will become the main force to modernize our agriculture, industry, national defense, and science and technology.

Many among you will become communists and will take over from your fathers' generation the great banner of communism. Your responsibilities will be heavy and your road will be long. In sum, your task will be no lighter than that of your precursors.

Deng Liqun states: As a new generation of builders of the motherland, you should understand your motherland. The more and better you understand the motherland -- which has nurtured you as your mother -- the more you will love it and the greater zeal and energy you will have in building and defending it. When many young fighters guarding our motherland frontier region and offshore islands see and hear TV and radio programs introducing the beautiful landscape of the motherland and the achievements so far made in building the country or programs describing the cultural activities and charming scenes of their own native places, they are always deeply inspired and express the determination to dedicate all they have to the motherland and to their native places even though they have to brave immense danger in doing so. You students are now engaged in study to beef up your ability to carry out the four modernizations, and patriotism is an enormous spiritual force that will encourage you to strive to raise your ideological and political consciousness and to painstakingly learn culture and science knowledge. You are growing up and maturing in an environment characterized by implementation of the policy of opening to the world and by the ever-increasing development of our international exchange. There are numerous channels for you to receive things from the outside world. This helps you enrich your knowledge and broaden your vista. For this reason, the policy of opening to the world and increasing international exchange has a positive effect on the maturing of young people. However, we should note soberly that some young people, having had initial contact with foreign things, tend to blindly worship foreign things, believing that foreign countries surpass us in every respect, while we have nothing to speak of -- a fact mainly attributable to their naivete and lack of sufficient historical knowledge of the motherland and the heroic struggle carried out by the older generation. It is my belief that as long as we take effective measures to help these young people further understand the history and reality of the motherland -- in other words, let real facts convince them -- the vast majority of them are bound to become enthusiastic patriots with the courage to dedicate themselves to the motherland.

Deng Liqun continued: Understanding and loving the motherland and hence the strong sense of responsibility to build it into a powerful country are an inexhaustible source of strength, which enables our young people to more conscientiously safeguard the honor of the motherland and the dignity of our nation and to study and work even harder on their own initiative.

Comrade Deng Liqun states: Our motherland has a vast territory and long history. Our cultural achievements and beautiful scenic spots are too many to count. This cannot be comprehensively covered by the limited curricula of history and geography. In particular, what is mentioned in the classroom about achievements in our national construction during the past 30-odd years since the founding of the People's Republic is merely a very small part of the total accomplishments. Such being the case, it is extremely necessary to publicize and conduct education in our great motherland through other ways and in other forms. Cultivating patriotic sentiment and awareness and translating such sentiment and awareness into a concrete action of dedication to the motherland's prosperity cannot be accomplished in a short time. This means that the work of patriotic propaganda and education is not a one-time effort but a task to be continued for a long time in a down-to-earth way.

In conclusion Comrade Deng Liqun says: I wish to say something to the CYL organizations in secondary schools.

As I do not know how the work of CYL organizations in secondary schools is being carried out, I only want to say a few words from the viewpoint of conducting patriotic education. We should conduct patriotic propaganda and education through various ways and in diverse forms. In this regard, CYL activities will occupy a very significant place. When the CYL organizations work vigorously, they will be able to rally young people around themselves, thereby achieving still better results in conducting education in patriotism and communism.

RENMIN RIBAO ON GUIDELINES FOR MILITARY ACADEMIES

HK040850 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 83 p 5

[Article by Xiao Ke: "Guidelines for Building Colleges and Academies of Our Army"]

[Text] The publication of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" has received domestic and world attention. This brilliant Marxist literature has put forward many theories and principles and the direction of advance for building a modern and regular revolutionary army with the characteristics of the PLA. Here I would like to present my personal understanding of his expositions on repeatedly emphasizing the position and role of colleges and academies.

Since its founding, our army has attached importance to the running of schools to train cadres. During the war years, and under immensely difficult circumstances, we ran many schools and trained a large number of outstanding cadres. After the PRC's founding, the CPC Central Committee and its Military Commission immediately started to build regular military colleges and academies. The establishment of the Nanjing Military Academy in 1951 brought the building of our army into a new period. In 1954 the CPC Central Committee's Military Commission timely pointed out: Military training work should become the core of the whole army, while the work for training cadres should become the core of the core. By the end of 1950's a relatively integrated system of colleges and academies took shape in the whole army. However, the development of things is not as direct and smooth as one would wish. By the late 1950's, under the influence of the political movement at that time, our military colleges and academies suffered a setback. Particularly during the decade-long internal turmoil, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" almost dissolved all our army officers' academies and wantonly destroyed the reserve engineering and technical colleges, which made our army's colleges and academies suffer another serious setback. In 1975, under the complicated struggle and difficult situation, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that education and training should be placed in a strategic position. Such an imposing manner lifted the people's spirits. During May 1977, before he resumed his work, he discussed matters of educational training and running colleges and academies well with me. After that he often emphasized that "the schools must be properly run" and called for "esteeming knowledge and talented people." He further pointed out: "It is a glorious thing to be engaged in education." These expositions vigorously supported and inspired workers in the academies of the whole army and significantly influenced setting things right on the army's education front. At the energetic suggestion of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, military colleges and academies were resumed and developed at a relatively fast speed, also strengthening the building of the army.

Viewed from history, all the new achievements in science and technology are rapidly and widely applied in the military fields.

Beginning early in this century, many new scientific and technological achievements emerged one after another in the military field, bringing about a sudden change in the establishment, operational tactics, command, and management of the troops. Therefore, the requirements for a military commander in his art of control, training, and commanding, and his scientific and educational knowledge became much higher. In the 19th century and particularly after World War II, many developed countries regarded the running of colleges and academies as a task of prime importance in the building of their army. Huge sums of money were allocated by the state for running colleges and academies. The system for colleges and academies and a teaching outline were also fixed by law. This shows that the higher the army's standard of modernization and regularization, the more important the building and position of colleges and academies. This is an inherent law in army building of all countries.

Our army is a revolutionary army with a fine tradition. However, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping sharply pointed out: "We must admit that our army lacks capability in fighting modern wars. We must admit that although we have a vast army, its quality is rather poor." The educational level of the army's cadre ranks cannot meet the modernization and regularization building of our army; that is to say, there is still a gap between them. How can we narrow such a gap? In the past our training was carried out mainly in the war, that is, we learned warfare by fighting in a war. "Even if there were wars at present we could not learn warfare without studying in schools, because modern equipment differs from the past and it is necessary to have a wide range of knowledge to command modern wars." These words of Comrade Xiaoping fully show that the key to narrowing the gap is to run colleges and academies well and train a large number of talented people who have both ability and political integrity and who can meet the requirements of modern wars.

Generally speaking, the quality of a commander determines to a great extent the quality of the troops, whereas the standard of colleges and academies determines the quality of commanders. The relationship between the academies and troops is like that between the head and body of a dragon while performing a dragon dance. If the dragon head performs well, its long body will soar aloft and dance freely in the air. In the course of building a modern, regular, and revolutionary army, the building of colleges and academies is the key link that determines the building of the army. Therefore, while Comrade Deng Xiaoping emphasized that "the army must raise educational training to a strategic position," he further pointed out that "to run the academies well, we would rather reduce the number of soldiers and the personnel in leading organs." It is quite obvious here that he very clearly defined the strategic position of military colleges and academies and the relationship between the building of military academies and the building of the army; that is, "We must solve the cadre problem by running schools."

Proceeding from this purpose, Comrade Deng Xiaoping called on every college and academy to play the role of "cadre department" and also put forward three requirements. The first one is to "select cadres." The key to "selecting cadres" is to ensure quality soundness. In history, great politicians and military scientists who have done something worthwhile have all paid keen attention to "selecting generals." Today our army shoulders a weighty task, so we must also pay serious attention to "selecting generals." Starting from the basic levels of academies, we must select the most outstanding people from among the masses who have a certain educational level and who can meet the needs of the army. The best will be chosen through examination and, after strict training, they will become qualified military officers. After this it is necessary to promote them and they must undergo further selection and training. In this way the quality of our army cadres can be ensured. The second is to "train cadres." We have selected outstanding people for training so we must let them reach a relatively high standard.

They are cadres, so they must not only be ordinary "dual purpose personnel" but must become talented people who can "manage both military and state affairs." They must "possess military knowledge and control and command capability for modern wars and also have fine style and thinking." For this reason we must not begrudge investing in intellectual resources, and we need support and help from all respects. To be sure the schools should do more work. The last one is to "recommend cadres." The schools must pay attention to observing students comprehensively while they are at school. After graduation the schools must, according to the students' ability, recommend posts for them so as to make the best possible use of them. After we have fulfilled these three requirements, the strategic position of colleges and academies can then be realized.

However, to give genuine play to the role of schools, we must also "consider it from the system." Comrade Xiaoping clearly pointed out: Military officers at all levels, starting from platoon leaders, must receive training in military schools. Only cadres who have received training from intermediate military colleges can assume the posts of battalion and regimental commanders; and only leading cadres who have received training in senior military academies can take up the posts of division and army commanders. This should become a system. In light of this idea, I think it is essential to closely integrate the school system with the cadres management system. All regular officers must be graduates of the basic schools of various armed services (which must gradually reach university level). From now on, the ranks of the officers will be gradually promoted along with their training in schools and their knowledge will also be enriched by taking more advanced courses. Once the training work of the army is regularized, the army's cadre work will be systematized and the main contradictions in cadre work will be readily solved.

As the work of colleges and academies covers much ground, what are the main points that must be stressed? First, it is necessary to further perfect the system of colleges and academies. In accordance with the needs of our army building, it is essential to establish a school system that is vertically dovetailed and horizontally in perfect order; that is not overlapping and has no defects. In the management system we must gradually practice unified enrollment, examination, placement, and training outline, so as to train and place students in a planned manner. In light of the actual conditions of modern wars we must fix a proper proportion for the number of personnel in the academies and the troops.

Second, it is essential to strengthen the building of leading bodies of colleges and academies. Comrade Xiaoping pointed out that it is more important to select well the cadres who run colleges and academies than to select well the cadres on the job. It is imperative to select the most outstanding cadres to run colleges and academies. At present, the state of affairs of leading bodies in colleges and academies has been improved and due attention has been paid to the age structure and particularly the educational level of the leading bodies.

Third, it is necessary to set up a teachers' rank that can suit modern teaching. In accordance with their age and teaching subject, we must put forward specific requirements on specialization and scientific and technological knowledge for those teachers at their posts. We must also adopt various measures to renew and enlarge their knowledge and raise their academic level and ability in teaching.

Fourth, it is necessary to gradually perfect the teaching materials system. We must conscientiously examine, revise, and replenish the content of the available teaching materials and improve quality. Meanwhile, we must also try to perfect the system of teaching materials.

Recently, we have achieved marked progress in the work of our army's military academies.

However, it is no easy job to genuinely implement Comrade Xiaoping's ideas on the strategic position and role of military academies. As Comrade Yang Shangkun said: Some comrades have only made verbal acknowledgements but have not resolutely implemented them in deeds. For instance, they begrudge selecting the best cadres to run schools and sending outstanding cadres to study schools. They begrudge providing schools with advanced technical equipment. Some even begrudge spending the money that should be spent. This shows that in order to genuinely determine the strategic position of military academies, we still need to make arduous efforts.

STATE COUNCIL SETS UP TOBACCO MONOPOLY BUREAU

OW042204 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1455 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA) -- The State Council recently decided to establish a tobacco monopoly system to exercise unified state planning, management and operation of tobacco cultivation and cigarette production and marketing. Therefore, the State Council has set up a state tobacco monopoly bureau and promulgated "tobacco monopoly regulations."

In recent years some localities have blindly expanded tobacco cultivation and built tobacco plants which are not included in the state plan. Some organizations and individuals are producing and marketing cigarettes, changing trade marks and raising prices without authorization. They even violate laws and discipline. The "tobacco monopoly regulations" promulgated by the State Council are precisely designed to improve the present situation and make China's tobacco industry develop production, improve quality and supply of products, regulate consumption and increase accumulation according to plan.

The regulations stipulate: Flue-cured tobacco and sun-cured tobacco shall be cultivated by various localities according to state plan and be subject to unified purchase and redrying by tobacco companies. The producers must sell their products to tobacco companies or their agents according to contracts with prices set by the state according to the quality of the products. No locality or department shall change the state plan. No organization or individual is permitted to buy tobacco crops without authorization. The producers are not permitted to directly market their products.

The regulations stipulate: Cigarettes and cigars shall be produced according to state plan. The cigarettes and cigar manufacturing plants under tobacco companies must strictly follow the quality standards set by the state. The purchase, distribution, allocation and transfer and wholesaling operations shall be handled by tobacco companies and their agents in a unified way. Cigarette and pipe tobacco retailers must have tobacco sales permits and business licences. No organization or individual is permitted to produce or sell cigarettes or pipe tobacco without a permit and business license. No one is permitted to sell manually-made cigarettes. Whoever violates the regulations shall be penalized or punished by judicial organs according to law, according to the seriousness of his case.

The regulations clearly and definitely stipulate that both the purchase prices of tobacco and the selling prices of cigarettes shall be set by the state. The "regulations" also govern the registered trademarks of tobacco and cigarettes, the transport of tobacco and cigarettes, the production of tobacco machinery, the import and export trade of the tobacco industry, and the economic cooperation between our tobacco industry and foreign countries.

GOVERNMENT URGES INDUSTRIES TO REDUCE DEFICITS

OW050225 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0751 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA) -- Recently the Ministry of Finance and the State Economic Commission have jointly informed lower levels about the mandatory targets for industrial enterprises in making up deficits.

They called on all industrial enterprises with deficits throughout the country to reduce this year's deficits by 32.1 percent compared with last year. They urged petroleum and chemical industrial departments to make up their deficits within this year and called on industrial enterprises that were incurring losses in most provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to reduce this year's losses by 30 to 40 percent compared with last year.

According to our reporter, some industrial enterprises in China have suffered serious losses in recent years and have made little progress in making up their deficits. According to statistics, the amount of deficits in state-run industrial enterprises from January to August this year has been reduced only by 19.8 percent as compared with that in the same period last year. This figure is far from meeting the requirement put forward by the state in making up deficits.

To ensure that enterprises make up their deficits as soon as possible, the Ministry of Finance and the State Economic Commission have issued a directive informing the lower levels about targets in making up deficits. The directive stipulates that enterprises that fail to fulfill targets to make up deficits due to poor management are not allowed to retain for their own use the portion of the deficits they have made up and that measures must be taken to correspondingly reduce the funds assigned to them by the state. Financial departments at all levels are not allowed to make up extrabudgetary losses. All enterprises that have suffered serious losses for several years in a row must be ordered to shut down, suspend operations, merge with others or switch to the manufacture of other products, if the products they turn out now are excessive. They must also be ordered to stop issuing bonuses. Those enterprises that have made up their deficits before the deadline should be adequately rewarded. It is necessary to sum up the experience of districts and departments that have distinguished themselves in making up deficits and to commend them for their achievements.

The Ministry of Finance and the State Economic Commission called on various districts and departments to carry out their work well in helping enterprises make up deficits, analyze the reason for incurring the losses in close connection with the work of consolidating the enterprise and work out plans to make up deficits. They urged the various districts and departments to set clear-cut targets, work out effective measures, and ensure fulfillment of the targets at all levels of enterprises and guarantee that this year's task in making up deficits be achieved.

RENMIN RIBAO ON NEED FOR 'THOROUGH' INVESTIGATION

HK041447 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Sep 83 p 5

["Ideological Commentary" by Wang Yintong: "On Investigation"]

[Text] There is a RENMIN RIBAO clipping about the uncivilized loading and unloading in the Shuangchengbao Railway Station on my desk. While reading this clipping I felt I would like to say something on the question of investigation.

One reason why the case of uncivilized loading and unloading in the small Shuangchengbao Railway Station was settled only after having dragged on more than 2 months, in a situation where the responsible CPC Central Committee comrade repeatedly inquired about it, lies in the fact that one of the fact-finding groups dispatched by the leading organ concerned "was dilatory in handling things and quibbled over side issues" while the other "dared not look reality in the face" and as a consequence made an ambiguous "report." All this meant that the problem "remained unsolved for a long time."

We can see from what was revealed in the newspapers that this kind of investigation which is futile and even more of a hindrance than a help is not an isolated case. The reason for our failure to settle problems in good time is, more often than not, related to this kind of investigation.

Investigation provides leading organs with the basis and foundation for formulating policies and solving problems. Those who are conducting an investigation must have a thoroughly materialist spirit. Judging from the present situation, the following things are minimum requirements:

First, we must go deep into the masses and get in touch with more common people. To make a thorough investigation of problems and to acquire genuine knowledge, one must go into the midst of the common people. When going down to the grassroots units to conduct investigations, some comrades mainly hear reports made by lower level government officials. This in fact is a practice of going from one office to another. In this way one can hardly acquire a real and thorough understanding of problems. Some relatively complex questions cannot be solved by relying exclusively on conducting an investigation. Last year a newspaper carried a news report entitled the "Joys and Sorrows of a Vice Minister" which told the story of a vice minister of communications who, in the capacity of an ordinary passenger, conducted an on-the-spot investigation of several long-distance bus terminals in the severe winter season and improved the quality of service there after having discovered many problems in the work. The fact that the newspaper commended him showed that this leading comrade who conducted a thorough investigation was indeed worthy of praise. In fact, so long as leading cadres at various levels go a little deeper into the masses, get in touch with a few more common people, heed their opinions and suggestions more often, and really experience and observe the weal and woe of the masses so as to put themselves in the masses' position, it will not be difficult to have a clear picture of the truth of any matter and the crux of any problem. Many problems which have been delayed for a long time are in fact not so difficult to solve.

Second, we must not be afraid of giving offense. So far as the investigation of matters relating to an event or law case is concerned, in thrashing out the rights and wrongs and sorting out the complications it is almost impossible to avoid offending somebody. A good-goody person cannot take up this job. Those who conduct an investigation must have the courage to distinguish truth from facts and uphold truth and have a sense of political responsibility characterized by selflessness and by supporting what is righteous and getting rid of evil ways. While an investigation is being conducted, it is hard to avoid getting old acquaintances, chiefs, subordinates, and colleagues, relatives and friends, relationship households, and others involved. Giving consideration to feelings and consequences can very often disrupt and even influence the deliberations and the making of investigators' decisions. Why did people repeatedly sent by the leading organs concerned to conduct an investigation fail to draw any conclusions on some issues? Why could the reporters stir up a hornet's nest -- completely solving the problems -- the moment they paid attention to the issues? In my opinion this was because, generally speaking, the latter had no connections in terms of organizational affiliation at the place in question. To promote healthy tendencies and handle public matters impartially we must, if necessary, not hesitate to offend our own benefactors and to support our own personal enemies. What is commendable of Xu Jiujing in the opera film entitled the "Story of Winning Promotion" lies precisely in this point. Dare we communists not compete with Jiujing in this respect?

Third, we must fear no danger. This is the extension of the preceding point. People's correct understanding of objective things calls for a process. Maybe certain leading organs or the authoritative side have affirmed and even passed official judgement on some erroneous things.

In such a situation, to distinguish truth from facts and bring order out of chaos, sometimes, apart from most likely offending some people, we must dare to bear responsibility for the dangers of committing mistakes, losing our government posts, and being imprisoned. Comrade Sun Yefang has set an example for us in this respect. His fine moral character was expressed in his statement, "I have never studied meteorology." As far as work style and the way one looks at things are concerned, he always tried to proceed in everything from reality, never just listened to the higher-ups, never just followed what was said in books, and never trimmed the sails. A yes-man who lacks courage and insight absolutely cannot compete with him in this respect.

In addition, as far as leadership is concerned, investigation work should be combined with the assessment of cadres. The process of investigating a problem or a case represents the most practical observation and study of investigators, those directly involved, and persons in the know. Not to hold back facts is the rudimentary requirement of communists in terms of party spirit. In the face of rights and wrongs and of complications, one can clearly see who adheres to principle and upholds justice and who trims the sails and takes an equivocal attitude, and who is honest and faithful and who practices fraud. These two kinds of people are as different as the waters of the Jinghe and the Weihe -- entirely different. What attitude one takes in the face of right and wrong and of complications is an overall test of the party members' and cadres' ideology and standpoint, ability to analyze and discern things, and political qualities. The leading organs' clear-cut attitude and proper appraisal in this regard will help reduce dilatoriness and unprincipled quarrels and boost work efficiency, and will help bring about a turn for the better in party style and in the standards of social conduct.

ARTICLE DESCRIBES COMMUNE'S STRUCTURAL REFORM

HK050511 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Zhong Gao: "On an Investigation Into the Conditions of Structural Reform in Kaocheng Commune in Fengyang County" -- boldface as published]

[Text] Kaocheng Commune is located in the southwestern part of Fengcheng County of Anhui Province. The commune is composed of 10 production brigades and 79 production teams. It has a population of 16,042 and manpower numbering 7,387. The area of its cultivated land is 31,875 mu. In August 1981 the commune was turned into a township and a CPC Committee and government of the township and a management committee of the people's commune in charge of the economic work of the entire township were established. This has changed the previous leadership system of the people's commune, characterized by the merging of government administration with commune management. The economic system of the "three-level system of ownership of the means of production in the people's commune, with ownership by the production team as the basic form" and has opened up a new channel for the development of the productive forces in the rural areas.

Structural Reform in the Rural Areas Is Imperative

Since implementation of the contracted responsibility system in Kaocheng Commune in the spring of 1979, the peasants' enthusiasm has been unprecedentedly aroused and production has rapidly developed. Compared with 1977 -- a record year in the history of the commune -- grain output increased by 2.5 times and the output of oil-bearing crops increased by 12 times in 1982. Per capita net incomes increased by 2.4 times. Quantities of grain and oil-bearing crops sold to the state in 1982 were 5 times and 13 times as much as in 1977. In 1982, total output value and net profits of enterprises run by the communes and production brigades were 3.1 million yuan and 490,000 yuan respectively, increases of 20 times and 10.5 times respectively. With regard to agricultural machinery, in 1982 the output of motor vehicles alone increased fivefold over 1977.

With the implementation and further improvement of the responsibility system in production with the fixing of output quotas based on individual households, economic structure in the rural areas has greatly changed:

With regard to the structure of production, the proportions of various trades in the total output value of agriculture, industry, and sideline production have changed. In 1977, agriculture accounted for 67.2 percent of the total output value, industry 6 percent, and sideline production 26.8 percent. In 1982, agriculture accounted for 51.4 percent of the total output value, industry 29.1 percent, and sideline production 19.5 percent.

The structure of the labor force has also changed. In the past the whole commune produced only grain. Since implementation of the contracted responsibility system, there has been a seasonal surplus of labor force. At present, the proportion of the labor force which has been absorbed by enterprises run by the commune and production brigades and enterprises jointly run by commune members account for 32.8 percent of the total labor force. One-third of the surplus labor force is permanently employed by these enterprises, while the rest are engaged in agriculture during busy seasons and take part in industrial production during slack seasons.

The proportion of marketable agricultural products has increased and commodity economy has developed. Compared with 1977, in 1981 the proportion of commodity grain increased from 16.6 percent to 41 percent, while the proportion of marketable oil-bearing crops increased from 70 percent to 90 percent.

New integrated economic bodies have appeared. To tap new sources of income, members of peasant households give scope to their special skills and carry out a specialized vision of labor. Commune members have idle capital as a result of the increase in their incomes. They have spontaneously established various kinds of integrated bodies and coordinated organizations. Among 83 industrial and sideline enterprises in the whole commune, there are 64 integrated bodies. Some of them are jointly run by the commune and villages or by the commune and commune members. Some of them are jointly run by production brigades and commune members or jointly run by commune members. These jointly run enterprises mainly serve local undertakings, including grain processing, building materials, chemical fertilizer, machinery maintenance, commercial service trades, and so forth. Although these economic integrated bodies have not yet been perfected, they represent the orientation of the future development of the specialization and socialization of agriculture.

With implementation and improvement of the contracted responsibility system in production, enhancement of the level of productive forces in the rural areas, and changes in economic structure, the management system of people's communes of "merging government administration with commune management" is no longer suitable for the present situation. The following are the four main contradictions occurring in this respect:

1. Contradiction Between the Development of Production and Construction and the System of Merging Government Administration With Commune Management and Economic Administration. Production and construction are an overriding task in rural areas. Since implementation of the responsibility system in agricultural production, in particular, instead of launching political movements and urging peasants to plough and plant as they did in the past, rural cadres should shift their work focus to grasp well the conclusion and implementation of economic contracts, supply agricultural means of production and means of livelihood, popularize and spread science and technology, develop industrial and sideline production, handle well various contradictions occurring in production, promote family planning, and so forth. However, the people's commune is an organization of state power and an economic organization as well.

According to the present system of the people's commune, the party substitutes for the government. Owing to unclear division of labor, dispersed operations, and the intention of attending to big and small matters all at once, the people's commune cannot grasp things effectively.

2. Contradiction Between Unified Administration and Decentralized Management Under the Condition of Public Ownership of the Means of Production Including Land and Others and the System of "Larger in Size and Having a Higher Degree of Public Ownership" of the People's Commune. In the past, due to the fact that we improperly stressed a larger size of labor organizations, a higher degree of public ownership of the means of production, and a higher level of basic accounting units, and blindly encouraged the "poor transition," "people's minds were in great tumult as a result of the great production drive and perfunctory style of work and all people were poor because of eating out of the same big pot." Since implementation of the responsibility system in production, we have carried out unified administration and decentralized management. Production and distribution are carried out in accordance with the contract system. After turning over a certain part of income to the state and retaining another part in the collective, the rest belongs to the peasants themselves. This has gone beyond the existing administrative system of the people's commune. However, due to the former administrative system of merging government administration with commune management, some economic work has still been carried out in accordance with the power of state organs and administrative order. Sometimes, the phenomena of issuing confused orders and following a commandist style of work have occurred.

3. The Contradiction Between Rapid Development of Production and Increasing Liveliness of Economy and the Clogging of the Existing Circulation Channels. At present, in rural areas there are difficulties in selling grain and oil and buying high grade goods and good quality chemical fertilizer. The main contradiction lies in our undue emphasis on the unified administrative system. Administrative departments at the higher level do things in their own ways and exercise direct leadership over units at lower levels. The ties between production and circulation have been cut because of too many links and an insufficient number of channels. The county has exercised direct leadership over supply and marketing cooperatives at grassroots level with regard to manpower and materials as well as financial resources. Such "remote control" has resulted in attending to one thing and losing sight of another. The contradiction between the development of commodity economy in the rural areas and the clogging of the circulation channels has become increasingly acute.

4. The Contradiction Between Streamlined Administration, Enhancement of Work Efficiency, and Lightening of Burdens, as the Masses have Demanded, and the Overlapping Administrative Organs Characterized by "Three-level Ownership by the Commune, the Production Brigade, and the Production Team, with the Production Team as the Basic Accounting Unit." A production brigade containing a population of more than 1,000 has 7 to 8 production brigade cadres and 20 to 30 production team cadres. This has resulted in overstaffed organizations, superfluous staff, and the shirking of responsibility. In addition, the masses will feel that they are overburdened.

The four contradictions mentioned above have clearly reflected one aspect of the fact that the socialist superstructure is not in accord with the economic base. Practice has proved that the previous administrative system of the people's commune has already obstructed the development of productive forces and is not in accord with the responsibility system in production has shaken the previous foundation of the people's commune. To ensure the continuous increase and balanced development of the rural economy, we should change the traditional administrative forms. Therefore, it is of great urgency to reform the superstructure and to readjust production relations.

The Contents and Specific Measures for Structural Reform

We Should Turn Commune Into Township and Respectively Establish the CPC Committee and Government of the Township and the Management Committee of the People's Commune. The CPC Committee of the township is elected by secret ballot in the party members' representative assembly for a term of 3 years. The main tasks of the township CPC Committee are to propagate and implement the party's line, guiding principles, and policies, to consolidate party building, to strengthen its leadership over mass organizations such as the people's militia, youths, women, and so forth, and to coordinate the relations between the party, government, and vocational departments. The township government is elected by the villagers' representative assembly and its main tasks are to ensure the implementation of decrees and rules and regulations promulgated by government at higher level and the accomplishment of various other tasks, to administer rural construction, tax revenue, and social order, to give special care to disabled servicemen and to family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, and to promote cultural, educational, and public health undertakings, family planning, and others. The people's commune is a collective economic organization and should perform an economic function of organizing production and administering the exchange, consumption, and distribution of the entire township.

We Should Turn the Production Brigade Into a Villagers' Committee, Which Is Subordinate to Township Government. Instead of Being an Economic Organization, It Is a Basic-level Mass Organization of Self-government. Generally speaking, the establishment and jurisdiction of the villagers' committee are based on the former production brigade in accordance with the principle of benefiting the development of production, unified management of water conservancy facilities, and the promotion of unity and mutual aid. The former 10 production brigades have now been turned into 10 townships. A villagers' committee is established in each township. A party branch is also established in each township. The director (party branch secretary), deputy directors (deputy party branch secretaries,) and secretary of the committee get fixed allowances in the sum of 180 to 200 yuan a year. Special allowances due to loss of working time are about 100 yuan for each cadre annually. The former 120 production teams in the entire township have now been turned into 79 specialized teams of agricultural production. Some of the former production teams have been joined or amalgamated in light of different specific conditions, whereas other production teams have been retained. With regard to the assignment of cadres, two systems have been adopted: the one-man responsibility system (the leader of a specialized team is concurrently bookkeeper of the team) and the system of appointing a township cadre (who is concurrently team leader) and bookkeeper. Team leaders and bookkeepers are elected by all commune members in a democratic way. Each team leader and bookkeeper get an allowance of 30 to 50 yuan every year.

The principle governing the structural reform is: It should be beneficial to strengthening and improving party leadership and the building of state power, to building closer relations between the party and the masses on the one hand, and between cadres and the masses on the other, and to developing socialist commodity production, dredging circulation channels, and promoting rural economy; it should be beneficial to improving the responsibility system in production and to promoting economic integration; it should be beneficial to developing cultural, educational, and scientific undertakings and to speeding up construction in the new rural areas; and it should be beneficial to reducing the number of cadres, establishing specialized leading bodies, enhancing work efficiency, and lightening the burdens of peasants.

The following are characteristics of the structural reform:

With regard to the dispersal of power, the previous situation of the overconcentration of power has been changed. The party, government, and enterprises have their own duties, powers, and responsibilities.

The decisionmaking power of production teams and various integrated enterprises are fully respected and protected.

With regard to the principle of distribution, the previous system of the "iron rice bowl" and "eating out of the same big pot" has been changed into a system of distribution according to work, remuneration according to profits (output) or piece rate wages.

With regard to distribution of labor in production, the previous system of "small but complete" has been changed into specialized production. Specialization in agriculture, industry, commerce, and other trades is followed.

With regard to planning and management, the previous system of unitary planned administration has been changed into the system of relying mainly on the state plan while making regulations are made by the market subsidiary. Production is now organized according to state plan and market demands.

With regard to commodity circulation, the previous conditions of having more links and less channels have been changed into the present conditions of having less links and more channels. While making full use of the state-run commercial channels, we have encouraged enterprises to rely on their own efforts to carry out production and to sell their own products, promoted integrated administration and sales, and expanded the service of purchasing and marketing agencies. In so doing, good sales have been promoted.

With regard to the cadre system, we have changed the previous "double-track system," which separated management from the use of personnel, into a "single-track system" of integrating management with the use of personnel. The previous system of appointment has been changed into an election system or hiring system.

With regard to the management system, the previous system of merging the party with government and of integrating government administration and commune management has now been changed into the present system of the separation of power between the party, government, and enterprises. The previous economic organizations with ownership at three levels have also been changed. All trades have established their own companies. Comprehensive production of agriculture, industry, and commerce has been greatly and extensively developed.

Initial Results Achieved in Structural Reform

Kaocheng Commune started its structural reform in August 1981. Initial results have been achieved over the past 2 years.

The Defects of Substituting the Party for the Government and Merging the Party With Government Have Been Overcome. The party, government, and enterprises have now been separated from each other. Now they have their own explicit tasks, perform their own duties, and assume their own responsibilities. Since its establishment, the township CPC Committee has freed itself from administrative affairs and concentrated its efforts to grasp party building. In addition, it has strengthened the party's leadership and supervision over government, enterprises, and mass organizations to ensure implementation of the party's line, guiding principles, and policies. This has brought the leading role of the party and the vanguard role of party members into full play. The township people's government has also curbed the tendency of relying on the CPC Committee in everything. It has fully performed its administrative functions and powers.

The Development of Economic Undertakings Has Been Promoted and Circulation Channels Have Been Initially Dredged. Under the guidance of the state plan, various joint companies have actively carried out production and administrative activities.

With the help of the agricultural service company, the following projects have been contracted to commune members; planting more than 100 mu of hybrid rice; crop protection work for more than 800 mu of high-yield plots of hybrid rice; and running a stud rabbit farm and a fish farm in cooperation with the township. An industrial company formed a partnership with peasants to establish a medium-sized flour mill with a daily output of 20,000 jin by adopting the method of raising funds through buying shares and providing the labor force. Due to the fact that supply and marketing cooperatives and credit cooperatives are respectively administered by a commerical company and the township people's government, they have become independent accounting units which assume sole responsibility for their profits or losses. This has aroused the enthusiasm of workers and staff members. They promote business on their own initiative, dredge circulation channels, and markedly enhance economic results.

The Burden Imposed on Peasants Has Been Lightened Because of the Reduction of the Number of Cadres and Work Efficiency Has Been Enhanced Because of the Simplification of the Administrative Structure. In the past, Kaocheng Commune gave an average annual allowance of 2.41 yuan for each commune cadre. Now the average annual allowance for each township cadre is 1.24 yuan, a drop of nearly 50 percent compared with the past. Although the number of cadres has been reduced, they are capable. They have done well in enhancing work efficiency as a result of simplifying the administrative structure.

RENMIN RIBAO ENCOURAGES CONTENTION IN SCIENCE

HK050800 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Li Fan and Lu Jichuan: "Encourage Contention Among Various Schools of Thought -- Starting With Academic Problems in the Biological Field"]

[Text] At present the atmosphere of academic discussion and free contention in our biological circles and in some other academic circles is far from being strong enough. To our knowledge, some symposiums allow only one man to speak. The same is true of certain learned journals and magazines. The atmosphere of letting all schools of thought contend is lacking. People of the Michurin and Morgan schools have not sat down to a democratic discussion and an academic exchange. We hope that such phenomena can change.

We should face up to reality and admit the existence of different schools of thought. For example, people of the Michurin and Morgan schools have their own independent theories, each contributing toward development of the theory of organic evolution from differnt angles. These two schools have different explanations about organic evolution, the genetic base, and so forth. As we understand it, the Morgan school stresses that genes are the direct cause of organic variation and heredity. On the other hand, the Michurin school stresses unity between organisms and their external surroundings and the influence of external surroundings on organic heredity and variation. The Morgan school stresses organic heredity and variation as being controlled by cell nucleus and genes, while the Michurin school stresses the role of cells viewed as a whole and the joint control of organic heredity and variation, and so forth by cell nuclei and cytoplasm. To get across their own academic viewpoints, both sides have the right to contend. Given the different viewpoints of two schools of thought, only through free debate can there be a distinction between right and wrong. We are all for contention in the academic field, but we oppose sectarian activities of any nature. We hope that such an atmosphere can be created that different schools can engage in a democratic debate, air their own views, enlighten each other, draw on each other's strong points and probe into the phenomena and laws of nature form different angles.

We must advocate and encourage the establishment of new ideas by our experts and scholars and the development of the idea of organic evolution.

In the past few years, some biologists and middle-aged and young scientific workers of our country have put forth their own views on the law of organic evolution. For example, some biologists abroad once held that cell nuclei and deoxyribonucleic acid control organic heredity. However, some of our biologists in their experiments have proved that the heredity of a living thing is a result of the interaction of cell nuclei, cytoplasm, deoxyribonucleic acid, and ribonucleic acid in this entity. Some scholars hold that the Michurin school has overemphasized the effect of external surroundings on organic evolution, and so forth. True, some of the academic viewpoints of these scholars may be very perfect. They should be encouraged to freely make studies, to freely debate, and to freely compete.

Natural phenomena are complicated. In the same discipline, given different methods and angles in exploration, and given different data under observation and study, there is often a different understanding of the same problem, giving rise to different schools of thought. From a certain angle, a theory or the viewpoint of a given school may be correct, but it cannot sum up all natural phenomena. Therefore, it is necessary for different schools of thought to avoid one-sidedness through making joint studies and making up for what each other lacks. Since time immemorial, important theories in natural science have always developed through contention among different schools of thought, interpenetration, and consolidation. Even a correct theory or a school of thought is not absolute and must absorb new viewpoints and new data, so that its own academic viewpoints can be supplemented, revised, and developed. Darwin's theory of evolution has been known for a century. It has been continuously supplemented by new achievements of natural science and increasingly perfected. Science is a truth. It cannot be changed by debate, although during debate it may be supplemented, enriched, and revised, giving fuller play to its great vitality.

What is gratifying is that some middle-aged and young people are keen on probing into organic heredity, variation, and evolution and dare to put forth differing views and raise thought-provoking questions concerning various schools of thought. But they often fail to get keen support in their research work. Their scientific treatises are also often not published. We believe that it may be these people -- devoted to scientific undertakings and really committed to fighting for truth -- that will make our scientific enterprise shine. It should be noted that Darwin and Mendel in their youth originally were not students specializing in biology. But their achievements concerning the theory of evolution and genetics have epochal significance and influence. As far as science is concerned, we cannot rate people according to seniority, considering elders, authorities, middle-aged and young people, and novices equal. All of them should be allowed to engage in debate. Concerning the academic views of certain highly promising middle-aged and young people, we should give them an opportunity to contend and to air their views, and should warmly support their growth. This is an important duty that falls squarely on academic groups, experts, and elders.

Research in natural science is an exploratory task. We must encourage people to probe and study the myths of the natural world and to boldly create the new and air differing academic views. Science is a down-to-earth and no-nonsense study. If scientific workers cannot say freely what they want to say about their own field of study, then how can their enthusiasm not be dampened? The call for equality before science and for letting all schools of thought contend is not only what is demanded by science itself but also an unusually important way to discover talent, train skilled personnel, and supplement and give play to the wisdom and talents of intellectuals. This can never be neglected.

NEW SHANDONG GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

SK050557 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] The namelist of the personnel of the provincial People's Government adopted at the third Standing Committee meeting of the sixth provincial People's Congress is as follows:

Liu Peng [0491 7720] is appointed to hold a concurrent post as chairman of the Shandong Provincial Economic Commission.

Yuan Chengen [5913 2110 1869] is chairman of the Shandong Provincial Family Planning Commission.

Ji Mingtao [1323 2494 3614] is appointed chairman of the Shandong Provincial Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

Han Bangju [7281 6721 5112] is appointed director of the Shandong Provincial Public Security Department.

Chen Tianyou [7115 1131 2589] is appointed director of the Shandong Provincial Judicial Department.

SHANGHAI REPORTS REDUCED ENERGY CONSUMPTION

OW011212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Shanghai, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Shanghai, China's largest industrial city, cut down fuel consumption by 320,000 tons of standard coal in the first half of this year, compared with the same period of 1982. This represented a saving of roughly 3.5 percent of all the coal used in the period under review, according to local industrial departments. Shanghai is now producing a quarter more in terms of value than five years ago, if using the same amount of fuel. In recent years, the city's industrial enterprises have completed 220 energy-saving projects. Industrial boilers, furnaces and kilns have been made more energy efficient. Recycling facilities have been installed and exhaust heat utilized.

At present, 40 big plants, each consuming 50,000 tons of coal annually, have installed automatic controls on boilers. This has resulted in a five to seven percent saving of fuel. Another 140 enterprises, each consuming more than 10,000 tons of coal annually, are undertaking similar projects now. Ten small chemical fertilizer plants in Shanghai have raised output by an annual average of seven percent and lowered energy consumption 10 percent over the last four years. Shanghai's machinery industry has started to produce more energy-saving electric motors and other machines. The 230 big energy-consuming factories in Shanghai are working on energy-saving plans. The largest industrial city in China consumes 18 million tons of standard coal each year. The city expects to double its efficiency of energy utilization by the end of the century.

SHANGHAI MILITARY REVIEWS MARK NATIONAL DAY

OW020947 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] The PLA naval and air force units stationed in Shanghai held a military review on 29 and 30 September respectively to mark the 34th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. (Shi Yong), commander of the naval unit; (Wang Yong), political commissar of the unit; (Wu Guangyu), commander of the air force unit; and (Qin Yichang), political commissar of the unit, reviewed troops separately.

GUANGDONG CHANGES NAMES OF GOVERNMENT ORGANS

HK050354 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] This reporter has learned from a relevant source that the names of some of the subordinate organs of the Guangdong Provincial People's Government have been altered.

The names of the provincial aquatic production department, the provincial grain department, the provincial culture bureau, the provincial TV broadcasting bureau, the provincial planned parenthood office, and the provincial administrative bureau of enterprises run by people's communes have been changed to the provincial Aquatic Production Bureau, the provincial Grain Bureau, the provincial Culture Department, the provincial TV Broadcasting Department, the provincial Planned Parenthood Committee, and the provincial Rural Collective Enterprises Administrative Bureau, respectively. This is the result of a decision in the program for the structural reform in our province's party and government organizations, which has recently been approved by the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council.

GUANGZHOU PLA UNITS SELL SURPLUS PRODUCTS

HK050630 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] The Jiahe [0502 4421] integrated commercial complex run by the management bureau of the headquarters of the Guangzhou PLA units was established in Guangzhou recently. The complex, which is noted for its efforts to integrate production with sales, set up a retail department in the Dongshan area of Guangzhou City on 30 September. A vast array of beautiful and fine commodities have attracted residents living nearby. Consumers like to buy the commodities from the retail department.

The establishment of the Jiahe integrated commercial complex is an attempt made by an organ of the headquarters of the Guangzhou PLA units to satisfy market demands, to learn to do business, and to carry out commercial activities. This commercial complex deals mainly with agricultural, industrial, fishery, and sideline products, and processing goods produced by the military industrial units and military agricultural farms. There are 7 production units in the commercial complex, including the Jiahe flour mill, which processes 30,000 tons of wheat every year; a woolen sweater factory, with an annual output of more than 40,000 dozen sweaters; Dongshan paper mill, which manufactures more than 1,000 tons of toilet paper and packing paper each year; Jiahe food products factory, which produces various kinds of cooked wheat food, dairy products, bean products, rice-flour products, and cured meat; and Jiahe pasture, which has several thousand mu of land and lakes and ponds, a farm in Sanshui, and a chicken farm in Meihuayuan. After fulfilling the task of transferring the products to the upper levels, the commercial complex still has surplus products. Therefore, it has decided to sell them on the market to satisfy the demands of the masses.

HUBEI HOLDS MEETING ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HK050202 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Excerpts] On the eve of National Day, the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee held a discussion meeting on strategic issues in Hubei's national economic development. Some 130 responsible persons of departments concerned, experts, scholars, and professionals attended the meeting. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Qian Yunlu attended and spoke.

The meeting focused on discussing the strategic goals, key points, plans, and measures in Hubei's national economic development. The participants held: It is essential to have correct guiding ideology in studying development strategy. The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and the spirit of the 12th party congress are the guiding ideology for studying Hubei's economic development strategy. We must seriously study Hubei's actual conditions, the province's position and role in the whole country, and the state's demands on the province. Under the unified guidance of state plans, we must bring into play our local superior features, take advantage of our strong points and avoid the weak ones, boldly march ahead, and achieve optimum social and economic results.

The meeting held: The foundation is very weak both in the country as a whole and also in our province. It is essential to build a number of enterprises to add new production capacity. However, judging by the actual conditions in the province, we must concentrate efforts on tapping potentials and carrying out transformation in the next 20 years, and especially in the first 10 years. Hubei already has the industrial framework, but its production capacity has not been brought into full play and its economic results are very poor. For instance, in 1981, according to the designed capacity, total output value of the province's 216 large and medium enterprises should have been 20.45 billion yuan, but the actual figure was only 11.96 billion. Potentials are obviously very great. Therefore, all economic work must be centered on improving economic results.

The participants also held: When studying economic development strategy we must base our efforts on bringing into full play the initiative, enthusiasm, and creativity of the masses. We cannot just look at resources and capital; we must attach importance to the human factor, to the power of policies, to exploiting brains, and to education, science, and technology.

In his speech Comrade Qian Yunlu pointed out: A very important point in the new leadership method adopted by the new leadership group of the provincial CPC Committee is to respect knowledge and talent and attach importance to the treasury of ideas. By various means we have launched talented people in all fields to take part in the province's decisionmaking on important issues. This investigation, study, and discussion on Hubei's development strategy is just a start; we must continue to carry it out in deputy. The provincial CPC Committee is preparing to spend some 2 years in drawing up a relatively all-round and scientific strategic plan for national economic development. This is to be done by relying on all levels in the province, pooling the wisdom and efforts of everyone, and acting on the basis of all-round investigation and understanding of the province's conditions.

YUNNAN HOLDS MEETING ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK030915 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] From 23-30 September the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee held a work meeting. The meeting stressed that in order to hit at serious criminal activities in the economic field we should heighten our awareness, strengthen our leadership, and spread this struggle to the areas and aspects that have as yet remained untouched by the struggle, and that, in order to guarantee the deepening of the development of this struggle, we must severely and promptly punish, in accordance with the law, those who have committed serious economic crimes and have thus done great harm to our socialist modernization.

Li Xingwang, responsible person of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, gave a speech at the closing session of the meeting.

The meeting was of the opinion that during the past year and more, under the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee, and through the joint efforts of the CPC committees, discipline inspection committees, and judicial departments at all levels and the broad ranks of cadres and people, our province has achieved great results in its struggle in cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic field. We have punished a number of major economic criminals and basically put an end to the economic criminal activities which were rampant for a time in the past. This has played a positive role in educating the masses of people, in promoting the bringing of a turn for the better to our party work style and general mood of the society, and in guaranteeing the smooth development of the four modernizations.

According to our initial statistics, by the end of August, the province had exposed a total of 13,052 economic criminal cases; the numbers of offenders in these cases who had illegally earned more than 10,000 yuan each totals 279. We have already wound up 78.3 percent of the 13,052 cases. Throughout the province, a total of 13,220,000 yuan in cash and goods has been recovered.

The meeting points out that the current struggle has achieved great results but its development is uneven. In some areas and units there has been weak leadership over this struggle. The investigation and examination of matters in the key aspects such as building materials, timber, and other materials and goods in short supply must be further deepened. In some large enterprises and institutions this struggle has not yet been conscientiously carried out. At the same time we should also see that in some of the serious economic criminal cases that we have already wound up there are problems such as failure to strictly enforce the law, giving lenient punishment to serious crimes, and failure to vigorously hit crimes. The masses of people are very indignant about these problems.

In order to ensure the deepening of the development of this struggle, in the light of the reality of the province, the meeting put forth the following four measures:

1. CPC committees at all levels must conscientiously study "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and link the study with their practice. They should conscientiously grasp the spirit of the CPC Central Committee's conference on work related to politics and law and the work conference of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee, and in the light of the reality of the struggle in their own areas and departments, deepen their understanding and conscientiously change the current situation of weak leadership and slack discipline in some of our party organizations. By so doing we will earnestly strengthen our leadership over this struggle.

2. We should spread the struggle to the areas and aspects that have yet remained untouched by this struggle. In those areas and departments under the overlapping leadership of different organizations, the party committees and organizations in the relevant departments should exercise a clear division of responsibility, consciously coordinate with one another, adopt vigorous measures, set a deadline to change the situation there, and earnestly carry out this struggle.

3. Party committees and leading party members' groups at all levels should periodically discuss the situation of the struggle, sum up experiences drawn from the struggle, study struggle measures and arrange future work. They should appoint a member of their committees or groups to be in charge of this work and assign a certain number of workers to help in dealing with the cases. In handling major important cases, particularly the major cases that have newly cropped up, we should adhere to the principle of fixing the leading group and work team, formulating measures beforehand, setting a deadline and grasping the case from the very beginning to the end. We should focus our strength to make thorough investigation of doubtful cases as soon as possible.

4. An economic crime is itself a criminal offense. Therefore, we should combine cracking down on economic crimes with cracking down on other criminal activities. We should met out severe and prompt punishment against serious economic criminals in accordance with the law in order to further eliminate the arrogance of the economic criminals and deepen the development of the struggle.

The meeting also discussed matters related to hearing and examining cases, correcting the unhealthy trend in building houses and allocating housing areas, and doing a good job of handling the letters from and interviews with the masses of people.

YUNNAN EXPECTS BUMPER HARVEST IN 1983

HK040221 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Station reporter's roundup: "Yunnan Expects Another Bumper Harvest"]

[Excerpt] Frequent natural calamities occurred in the province this year. The cold spring was relatively long, and there were serious calamities in May, June, and July. Furthermore, some localities have experienced torrential rain and floods since late July. These calamities have threatened and adversely affected recent agricultural production in the province. How is the agricultural production situation in the province this year after all? According to the analysis of departments concerned, the answer is that the situation of agricultural production is very good. Gross grain production is expected to reach the level of the past year or even show a slight increase. How did we make these achievements? Generally speaking, it is because the policies of the party are fine and production initiative of the peasants is high.

Since the beginning of this year all localities in the province have been conscientiously acting in the spirit of the relevant documents of the CPC Central Committee concerning some issues on the present rural economic policy. They have further implemented and perfected various production responsibility systems which stress household contracts. The initiative of the cadres, the peasants, the masses, and the agricultural technological personnel in rural areas has been mobilized. They have pooled their wisdom and efforts to fight against calamities, tapped the latent power by every possible means, and continuously overcome the passive production situation brought about by the calamities.

Though planting of major autumn crops this year was carried out rather late, the speed of planting was fast and planting time was shortened. By 21 May the province has already planted over 26.67 million mu of spring grain and beans, an increase of over 120,000 mu when compared with the same time last year, basically breaking through the decisive barrier. The planting area of various late autumn crops is more than 3.18 million mu, an increase of more than 560,000 mu compared with last year. Among late autumn crops, the planting area of grain and beans accounts for over 2.24 million mu, an increase of over 510,000 mu when compared with last year.

In addition, there has been relatively great development in organizing new agricultural training classes, carrying out technical service work, and popularizing and utilizing advanced agricultural technology. The planting area of hybrid rice has been increased from 210,000 mu last year to over 350,000 mu. Planting area for hybrid corn growing is about 2 million mu, an increase of over 50,000 mu when compared with last year. The planting area of plastic sheet-covered rice-seedling cultivation is more than 170,000 mu, an increase of 70 percent when compared with last year. Farming techniques of row cultivation of paddy rice, regularization of dry-land crops, interplanting and intercropping, and applying chemical fertilizer as base manure have been widely popularized and used. These effective measures have created conditions for reaping another bumper harvest this year.

YUNNAN REORGANIZES ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS

HK030940 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] With the approval of the State Council, some changes are to be made in the administrative regions of the province. The resolution of the State Council states that Qujing City, Yuxi City, Chuxiong City, Baoshan City, and Dali City will be established. Changes in these administrative regions are: 1) Yiliang County, Songming County, and Lunan Yi Nationality Autonomous County, in Qujing Prefecture as well as Luchuan County in Chuxiong Yi Nationality Autonomous Prefecture, will be administered by Kunming City; 2) Qujing County and Zhanyi County will be canceled and replaced by Qujing City; and the administrative areas of the two counties will be administered by Qujing City; 3) Yuxi County will be canceled and replaced by Yuxi City; and the administrative area of the county will be administered by Yuxi City; 4) Chuxiong County will be canceled and replaced by Chuxiong City; and the administrative area of the county will be administered by Chuxiong City; 5) Baoshan County will be canceled and replaced by Baoshan City; and the administrative area of the county will be administered by Baoshan City; 6) Xiaguan City and Dali County will be canceled and replaced by Dali City; and the administrative areas of the city and county will be administered by Dali City; 7) Zhaotong County will be canceled and its administrative area will be administered by Zhaotong City.

BEIJING PLA LAUDED FOR WORK IN DIVERTING LUAN HE

HK050444 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Fu Chongbi: "The Mighty Power of Ideological and Political Work Must Not Be Overlooked"]

[Text] The project of diverting the Luan He to Tianjin has been victoriously completed. The clear and lucid water of the Luan He passes through mountains and ridges and flows to Tianjin -- the largest industrial city in north China.

From October 1981, a certain division and its affiliated units under the Beijing PLA units have taken part in the construction of this key state project -- diverting the Luan He to Tianjin. They fulfilled their tasks with high speed, excellent quality, safety, and economy. These tasks included participation in part of the operation by digging channels through mountains to divert water, part of the key construction operations, and other work. Thus they contributed to the completion of the grand project. At the meeting to celebrate the successful completion of the project of diverting the Luan He to Tianjin, Comrade Yang Shangkun pointed out: "The victory of the project of diverting the Luan He to Tianjin is the result of the guidance of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 12th CPC National Congress, the result of the correct leadership and decision of the CPC Central Committee and the result of converting the spiritual force into the material force." The division's practice in this project fully demonstrates the truth of the above assertion. In the course of creating the "four modernizations," we not only need correct implementation of the socialist principle of material benefits, but also need measures to guide people to enhance their ideological consciousness, to establish the communist attitude toward labor, and to bring the spirit of self-sacrifice into play. Regarding the effecting completion of the task by the PLA unit in charge of the construction, a very important factor was the ideological and political work with education on communist ideology as the focal point.

After the PLA unit accepted the project task, intensive political mobilization was conducted as the first step, so that the ideology of the commanders and fighters could be unified on the basis of the noble aim of "carrying out the construction of diverting the Luan He to do good for the people and to make contributions to the 'four modernizations.'" In this way every cadre and fighter had the overall situation in mind and displayed very high labor enthusiasm so as to ensure the construction of the key state project, the development of industry and agriculture in Tianjin Municipality, and improvement in the life of the people. The leaders, organs, and professional departments at various levels exerted their utmost efforts and coordinated their endeavors, with the result that "five aspects to the front line" -- leadership and command, political work, technical force, equipment and material, and various services -- was realized. People at both the upper and lower levels wholeheartedly devoted themselves to the project and thus formed a mighty motive force that expedited construction of the project. With special reference to the characteristics of the project, the CPC committees and political organs at various levels carried out lively and practical ideological and political education throughout the whole course of the operation, so that all personnel who took part in the construction could establish, step by step, the communist attitude toward labor and the spirit of seeking truth from facts and of respecting science, and could organically integrate emphasis on vigor with stress on science. During the course of the operation, the commanders and fighters exerted their utmost efforts, shouldered the hardest tasks, took no account of rewards, and gave play to a high degree of the spirit of self-sacrifice. Furthermore, they were good at their studies, did their best in studying technology, acted strictly and actively according to the laws of economics, dared to effect renovation, and creatively adopted various kinds of advanced technologies and processes.

This combination of vigor, which was activated by the communist attitude toward labor, with a scientific spirit of respecting reality and being good at studies, enabled science to be backed up by vigor and vigor to be integrated with science so that a result of high speed, excellent quality, safety, and economy was realized. At the same time a large number of talented people were trained in the process, with the emergence of a large number with professional and technical backgrounds and many heroes and models who, "with the diverting of the Luan He in mind, paid no attention to one's home and one's personal interests." Another special feature of the political work in the project of diverting the Luan He was the close combination of ideological and political work with the tasks in the project, so that various links in the project could be guided by correct ideology. The leaders and cadres of the political organs at various levels went deep into the first line of operation, and the political cadres at the battalion and company levels as a rule acted in the capacity of work team leaders, organizing labor and doing political work at the same time. They guided their teams personally and took part in practical operations, organized the socialist competition, and timely solved problems in respect to the ideology and personal interests of the cadres and fighters. They always took the lead in learning techniques and professional knowledge, in fulfilling the most difficult tasks, and in marching forward in face of hazards. The tradition of unifying politics with practical tasks and of combating teaching by word with teaching by deed greatly motivated the labor initiative of the fighters.

All the miracles in the world in transforming nature are the fruits of labor of human beings. The miracle of the project of diverting the Luan He is, after all, also created by man. Man has to have a certain spirit. On the basis of certain material conditions, spiritual forces, through the path of practice, can be transformed into material force. The mighty power of ideological and political work lies in the fact that it can infuse the noble and scientific ideal and the correct line and policies into the minds of the broad masses of people, and guide the masses to effect self-consciousness, so that the great spiritual force inherent in their minds can be fully released and converted into a great material force to transform the world. This view is but a basic concept of Marxism. However, for a long period of time this concept was made quite confused. Because of the long-term and erroneous "leftist" guiding policy and the wicked sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," our party's correct principle of emphasizing the leading role of ideology was diverted to the stage of the idealistic "spirit doing everything" and the theory that the will dominates everything. The function of assurance of ideological and political work was violated and was described as a thing which was independent of various kinds of concrete work and could replace or prevail over other work. In terms of the relations between politics and practical work, between politics and military affairs, and between politics and the economy, the above malpractices caused the rampancy of metaphysics and brought about great damage to the fine tradition and prestige of our party's ideological and political work. After the smashing of the "gang of four," our party succeeded in bringing order out of chaos. While emphasizing the correct implementation of the socialist principle of material benefits and of doing things in accordance with the laws of economics, our party also emphasized Comrade Mao Zedong's correct general policy -- ideological and political work is the lifeline of economic work and all other kinds of work, the implementation of the unification of politics with economics and of politics with technology, and one should be both Red and expert. In this way, the status of ideological and political work has been reestablished. However, there has emerged another trend, that is, the trend of overlooking or even negating the strength of the revolutionary spirit, and of overlooking or even negating the function performed by ideological and political work. There are reasons for this deviation. On the one hand, because of the long-term "leftist" influence, some people have a misunderstanding of political work. They hold that "politics means political movements" or "political work amounts to shouting slogans, talking big, and conducting repudiation." Therefore, they doubt the function and the status of ideological and political work.

On the other hand, some people one-sidedly emphasize the importance of doing things according to the laws of economics and of utilizing economic policies to mobilize people's initiative in work, and so on and so forth. The practice in the project of diverting the Luan He has proved that the ideological and political work is still the lifeline of economic work and other kinds of work.

The grand and arduous construction of the project of diverting the Luan He has given birth to the "spirit of diverting the Luan He," which is acclaimed by people. After all, what the "spirit of diverting the Luan He" reflects is man's spiritual strength. All people who have visited the project express their admiration for the achievements of this comprehensive water conservancy project. After their visit, some foreign friends have to admit that "China can learn many advanced things from foreign countries, but we cannot learn the things that belong to China." Back in the times of war, our enemy, whom we forced into disastrous defeat, often puzzled over the fact that they were defeated by an army with very poor equipment. In fact, the reason is quite simple. The magic weapon with which we defeat our enemy is the traditional ideological and political work of our party and our army and the spiritual strength of people activated by it. This is something money cannot buy, and is also something that capitalism will never be in a position to learn. The active combination of men who are armed with a high degree of political consciousness and the spirit of self-sacrifice, with weapons and equipment, will give birth to an extraordinary fighting strength. This is a strength peculiar to our army, and it will subdue all enemies and will never be subdued by them. In the course of the construction of the project of diverting the Luan He, this fine tradition of our party and our army was taken up, developed, and enhanced to a new stage. The integration of revolutionary vigor with a scientific attitude enabled the commanders and fighters in charge of the project to overcome hardships and difficulties one after another, and to work miracles in succession.

The practice in diverting the Luan He has proved that in the course of building socialist modernizations ideological and political work, which aims at activating people's revolutionary spirit, is still giving play to its enormous force. Economic construction of socialism is in complete accord with the radical interests of all people. This has determined that we must, through intensive political mobilization, make workers in charge of construction work clearly understand their own objective in production, so that they can get rid of the limitations of personal interests and realize that every job they are doing is in close association with the vigorous development of the whole nation, so that they can devote themselves to socialist labor with active and persistent creativity, unselfishness, and great valor. At the same time this spirit will enable various trades, departments, regions, and sectors to unite and support one another, coordinate their efforts on the basis of a common goal, and even make sacrifices of their own local units for the sake of the overall situation, and in this way the magnificent superiority of the socialist system can be manifested. In the socialist period it is necessary to mobilize people's labor initiative in accordance with the principle of material interests. However, this is not enough. The function of material interests in mobilizing man's initiative is, after all, quite limited, and even the managers of some capitalist enterprises have to grant this today. Engels says that "the motive force of man's actions has to be transformed into the motive of his wishes through the action of his brain, so that he can readily take action." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 21, p 345) The function of ideological and political work lies precisely in the fact that it can furnish man with a noble wish and motive which then enables man to guide his actions with a master's sense of responsibility, with a communist attitude toward labor, and with the concept of collectivism, so that he can give maximum play to his wisdom and talents.

In this way such malpractices as work for money alone, more work for money, less work for less money, and no work for no money, can be avoided, and the wrong trends such as "paying attention to distributing bonuses without care for political work" and "taking care of the rewards without care for people's minds" can be prevented. The units in charge of diverting the Luan He had insisted on, from beginning to end, the principle of treating spiritual encouragement as the focal point and using material rewards as a complement. The commanders and fighters were responsible for the most arduous tasks in their capacity of a shock force, but they never took account of rewards or prices. The fighters said: "We are willing to use our sweat in exchange for sweet water for the people of Tianjin." These words fully demonstrated the communist attitude toward labor. Therefore, in the course of construction, the phenomenon of "presence without efforts, efforts without results, and results without quality" was practically non-existent among the fighters. What presented itself before people were moving scenes such as more than 600 people postponing their marriages or taking leave, more than 500 people returning to work ahead of approved schedule, and more than 2,500 man-hours of people who persisted in working despite sickness and injury. The enhancement of the level in production and construction needs the force of science and technology. However, technology needs to be mastered, operated, and continuously improved by man. Without powerful ideological and political work, which infuses advanced ideology into people's minds, then advanced technology as well as advanced management systems and methods cannot display their potential efficiency. The PLA unit in charge of the project was originally a field army, and its commanders and fighters had no experience in economic construction, and they also lacked technical contingents. Nevertheless, all the commanders and fighters seriously studied science and technology with great political enthusiasm and vigorous efforts, and very soon they became professionally competent. The advanced technology, once in the hands of the fighters, displayed an extraordinary force. Under the guidance of advanced ideology, the commanders and fighters were able to consciously and actively act in accordance with the objective economic laws, continuously expedited the progress of construction, and ensured the quality of the project. Their achievement was commended by many engineering and technological experts. Marxism maintains that the grand socialized production is the basis giving birth to advanced ideology and, at the same time, is also the objective economic condition giving birth to the advanced ideology of the producers. Through participation in this grand and modern project of diverting the Luan He, the PLA unit not only has trained a considerable contingent of technical backbones, but also has consolidated itself in terms of ideological construction, and has trained a large group of persons with ideals, morality, culture, and discipline. In this sense, the project of diverting the Luan He served as a classroom where cadres and fighters could broaden their minds and enhance their ideology. It demonstrates that the construction of the socialist material civilization and the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization are interrelated and mutually promoted, and the construction of the spiritual civilization is embodied in the construction of the material construction. This is an important symbol that signifies the incomparable superiority of socialism over capitalism. Therefore, it has radically established the status of ideological and political work in our economic construction. In short, the commanders and fighters in charge of the construction of the project of diverting the Luan He have used their own strenuous labor and sweat to present a splendid gift from the people's own army to the construction of the "four modernizations" and, at the same time, they have also deposited their noble ideology into the treasure house of socialist spiritual civilization. "The spirit of diverting the Luan He," with the project of diverting the Luan He to Tianjin as its symbol, has erected a grand monument on the vast territory of our motherland. Furthermore, the "spirit of diverting the Luan He River," which is embodied in the project of diverting the Luan He River to Tianjin, will encourage millions of armymen and people to march with full confidence toward socialist modernization!

POLLS SHOW RISE IN BEIJING LIVING STANDARDS

OW300901 Beijing XINHUA in English 0833 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- The living standard of Beijing urban residents continues to rise, according to polls by the city's Statistics Bureau. The polls, part of the bureau's regular study of the life of the residents, used a random sample of 1,200 wage-earning and salaried workers. The results indicate that in the eight months from January to August this year the average monthly earning of each worker is 92.7 yuan, as against 84.9 yuan in 1982, a 6.8 percent increase. In the same period the monthly expense of each person (excluding savings and remittances to relatives) is 49.1 yuan, as against 45.6 yuan in the same period in 1982, an 8.4 percent increase.

According to the polls the size of an average Beijing worker's family was 3.8 persons last August while that in August 1982 was 3.87 persons. In each family 2.3 people are employed and each employed person supports 1.61 people including himself.

The polls also say that the average per capita expense last August was 44.9 yuan, and out of this a typical resident spent 27.5 yuan on food, 4.4 yuan on clothing 7.4 yuan on daily necessities, 1.3 yuan on rent, electricity and water, 0.6 yuan on fuel and 0.16 yuan on medical care, representing, respectively, an increase of 8.0, 1.4, 11.2 and 8.2 percent and a decrease of 7.3 and 33.3 percent over the same period last year.

Among the items these families bought in the eight months, wrist watches increased by 2.3 times over the same period in 1982, refrigerators 1.9 times, cassette recorders 83 percent, and washing machines 68 percent.

According to an earlier report of the same bureau, the total price index in the eight months remained at about the same level as in the same period last year.

LI LIGONG ATTENDS SHANXI NATIONAL DAY FETE

HK010502 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Summary] On the evening of 30 September the provincial and Taiyuan City People's Governments jointly sponsored an evening party to celebrate National Day. Li Ligong, Wang Senhao, Wang Kewen, Ruan Bosheng, (Wu Guangchang), (Wang Jiangong), (Wang Maolin), and other provincial and city party, government, and army leading comrades happily gathered under the same roof together with more than 4,000 people to celebrate the festival.

"On behalf of the provincial and Taiyuan City People's Governments, Vice Mayor of Taiyuan City (Zhu Ziqi) extended best festival regards to all participants and expressed cordial thanks to foreign experts and professors who work for Shanxi Province. He also gave a brief account of the achievements made by Taiyuan City in the past year. He said that under the guideline of the 12th CPC National Congress, Taiyuan City, like other cities of the country, is making sustained efforts to create a new situation in the four modernizations while promoting both material and spiritual civilization. The city's industry is on the rise with an improvement in growth rate and efficiency. Rich harvests have been gathered in farm production. Markets are brisk and prices are basically stable. Key construction projects are making good progress. Social order has effected a remarkable turn for the better while the struggle against criminals is proceeding in depth. A new social atmosphere characterized by civility, politeness, morality, and discipline is gradually emerging. We must arouse ourselves and work hard for economic construction in the last 3 months of this year so as to achieve still greater success."

SHANXI HOLDS ARMED POLICE FORCE WORK CONFERENCE

SK050920 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 83 p 3

[Excerpts] The provincial Armed Police Force recently held a work conference at Huanqu County's armed police squadron to exchange experiences in administration and education work and put forward measures for further improving work in the new situation.

Huanqu County's armed police squadron introduced its experiences at the conference. The squadron had been commended and awarded by leading organs at higher levels on many occasions, had won a second-class collective merit citation, and had experienced no accidents for 33 years.

After full discussions the participants unanimously held that in order to meet the needs in the current situation, deal strict blows to serious criminal offenses, give full play to the functions of the armed police force as a unit of dictatorship, and to build the armed police force into a vanguard in safeguarding public security, it is necessary to pay close attention to the following work:

1. Conduct in-depth education on communist ideals, study well the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping", and enhance the political consciousness of policemen and cadres.
2. Strictly enforce rules and regulations and speed up the regularization of the armed police force.
3. Train a strong contingent of cadres who will become qualified leaders brave and good at handling work and tackling problems.
4. Launch widely the "three love" activities in "loving the armed police force, loving one's individual work, and loving the masses: and be loyal protectors of the four modernizations.
5. Strengthen party leadership and include administration and education work in the agenda of party committees and party branches so as to build a force which strictly observes discipline and has good work style.

On behalf of the general force, Wang Wencan, deputy leader of the general force, spoke at the conference.

SHANXI ENTERPRISES URGED TO REDUCE LOSSES

HK050759 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] On 11 September SHANXI RIBAO criticized by name those industrial enterprises throughout the province which suffered heavy losses. This has evoked strong repercussions. Some enterprises have mobilized the masses to examine the causes for the losses and some others have adopted energetic measures to make up deficits and increase surpluses. The provincial Economic Planning Commission also took advantage of this opportunity to call them together for a meeting. At the meeting, all enterprises suffering heavy losses took a clear-cut stand and vowed to fulfill their pledges or suffer the consequences. This is a good attitude and a good practice. Although arduous efforts are needed to make up deficits and increase surpluses, this is nevertheless a correct first step since a 10,000-li journey starts by taking the first step. We hope they will go forward steadily and we look forward to the day when we can celebrate the victories together with jubilation.

The question now is, what are the enterprises which are suffering losses, and which have not been criticized by name in the newspaper, going to do? do they have an easy conscience, sit back, and relax because they have not been criticized by name?

Or, seeing that some units have been criticized by name, have they also thought of themselves, realizing that they should not muddle along any longer and that they should be determined to change the present state of affairs?

At present, there are still quite a few enterprises which have suffered losses but which have not been mentioned by name. According to some statistics compiled at the end of August, there were still 197 industrial enterprises in our province whose losses were included in the plan. Of these, 9 were in Taiyuan, 5 in Datong, 13 in Yangquan, 8 in Jinzhong Prefecture, 25 in Luliang Prefecture, 20 in Jindongnan Prefecture, 29 in Linfen Prefecture, 28 in Yuncheng Prefecture, 2 in the provincial metallurgical department, 2 in the machine-building department, 1 in the light industrial department, 6 in the electronics department, 1 in the medical bureau, 1 in the building materials bureau, and 2 in the National Defense Scientific, Technological, and Industrial Office. In addition to these there are also quite a few enterprises suffering losses in the second light industrial department and the financial and commercial units. Of these, 116 enterprises are in the second light industrial department alone. These units have incurred losses in varying degrees and due to different causes but, with the exception of the enterprises have suffered undue losses. Even the enterprises whose losses are permitted by policy should also reduce such losses as far as possible.

The enterprises which have suffered losses but which have not been mentioned by name in the newspaper should take a clear-cut stand and take measures. It is impermissible to remain indifferent. When other people are striving to make contributions to socialist construction, it is not respectable to take the fruit of other people's labor as a gift. It is necessary to rise in force and spirit and change the outlook. Furthermore, those in the next higher level of authority over the enterprises suffering losses should also realize their responsibilities and take effective measures to help these enterprises make up deficits and increase surpluses.

SHANXI RIBAO PRAISES DISCIPLINE COMMISSION'S WORK

HK040218 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The 4 October SHANXI RIBAO carries on the top half of page 1, the whole of page 2, and the lower half of page 4 a report detailing the handling of cases in Yuncheng Prefecture by a work team of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. The report is entitled "The People of Hedong Have Seen a Hopeful Prospect." The paper also publishes a commentator's article entitled "It Is Essential To Be Strict in Governing the Party."

The commentator's article says: In its investigation of cases in Yuncheng Prefecture, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's work group has summed up experiences in rectifying the party's work style by means of investigative work. It has thus given people hope and enabled them to see that the party is fully capable of solving problems on its onward march. The question of party style is related to the implementation of the party's program and the progress of the four modernizations. Like the work group of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, party organizations and discipline inspection committees at all levels in the province must insist on governing the party with strictness.

Being bold in tackling knotty problems and carrying out investigation to the end represents an expression in concrete form of the spirit of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's work group in governing the party with strictness. In recent years, in the course of correcting the party work style, we have encountered a number of untouchable cases, persons, and relationships. These have become serious obstacles to a rapid turn for the better in party work style. The reason why the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's work group has given people cause for hope is that they have boldly tackled knotty problems when investigating cases, and carried out thorough investigations, no matter who or what relationship is involved; they certainly do not leave the job half done.

Strictly acting according to party discipline and state law is another specific expression of the spirit of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission work group in governing the party with strictness. Some places cannot carry out in-depth investigations of illegal house-building by cadres and do not handle such cases properly. This is because they compare those who have spent 1,000 yuan with those who have spent over 5,000 and over 10,000, compare small houses with large, and compare 50 households with 100, but fail to compare these actions with the party Constitution and the [words indistinct]. As a result of such comparisons, they cannot summon up the resolve to handle the matter. The Central Discipline Inspection Commission's work group, in contrast, investigates whatever problems it finds and instructs the departments concerned to handle the cases in accordance with party discipline and state law; it certainly does not indulge such practices in an unprincipled fashion, or act in a slovenly way.

Resolutely resisting the practice of intercession is another specific expression of the spirit of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's work group in governing the party with strictness. This is what always happens: When investigation of a case is just beginning, many people intercede and blow cold winds; some of this comes from old acquaintances or comrades-in-arms, and some even from upper-level leaders. This causes many difficulties for case investigation. This is why certain cases are settled by leaving them unsettled. As a result, the problems are not thoroughly investigated, and this has a very bad effect on the masses and hampers the activism of the case handler and the masses.

No one dares to make intercession to the Central Discipline Inspection Commission work group, nor could anyone do so. Cases are investigated and handled as appropriate. It is precisely from this that the cadres and masses have seen hope and strengthened their confidence.

So long as the comrades of the party committees at all levels in the province can act like the work group of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, possess a strong sense of responsibility to the party and the people, uphold principles, and work hard, they will certainly be able to become like the Central Discipline Inspection Commission work group and make new contributions in correcting party style and creating a new situation in the modernization drive.

CHEN WEIDA AT TIANJIN NATIONAL DAY GATHERING

SK010421 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Summary] On the evening of 30 September, Tianjin sponsored a get-together at the No 1 Workers' Cultural Palace and the Youyi Club to greet the 34th founding anniversary of the PRC.

The get-together was attended by more than 7,000 people, including the persons contributing to the project of diverting the Luan He water to Tianjin, model figures, the March red-banner pacesetters, the new Long March shock workers, and retired veteran cadres and Red Army troops. Among the participants were also representatives from the circles of science and technology, education, public health, sports, literature and art, and religion, returned Overseas Chinese, Taiwan compatriots, and representatives of various minority nationalities.

Also attending were Tianjin municipal party and government leading comrades, including Chen Weida, Zhang Zaiwang, Zhang Huaisan, Liu Gang, Bai Hua, Zhao Jun, Xiao Yuan, Li Zhongyuang, Lu Da, Xu Ming, Yang Jianbai, Han Tianyao, Wu Zhen, Yu Fujing, Nie Bichu, Li Lanqing, Zhao Jinsheng, Zhou Ru, Huang Difei, Liao Canhui, and Lu Xuezheng.

Responsible comrades of the Tianjin Garrison District and the PLA units stationed in Tianjin including Zhao Jiang, Zhou Ziwei, and Wang Jiaxiang, also were present at the get-together. Also attending were Xing Yanzi, member of the CPC Central Committee.

NATIONAL CPPCC INSPECTION GROUP LEAVES HARBIN

SK050500 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] The seven-member national CPPCC work group for inspecting the implementation of policies by CPPCC Committee members at all levels conducted inspections in our province beginning on 22 September and left Harbin City today. The work group was led by Song Ping, deputy secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee, as its leader and (Su Li), a bureau director of the United Front Work Department of the party Central Committee, as its deputy leader. Before the work group concluded its inspections in our province, principal responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and CPPCC Committee met with members of the work group. At the meeting the work group introduced its inspection work, affirmed the great amount of the work that the province's party committees had done since the third plenary session in implementing the united front work policy and in mobilizing all CPPCC members to fully develop their expertise at their work posts and to serve the four modernizations. The work group also offered some suggestions for solving problems in implementing policies by various prefectural CPPCC committee members and noted personages of various circles, and exchanged views with the provincial leaders.

HEILONGJIANG TO BOOST ECONOMY WITH FOREIGN FUNDS

OW302212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Harbin, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Heilongjiang Province, northeast China, plans to build 49 enterprises and upgrade 161 more between 1983 and 1985 by utilizing foreign funds. This was estimated to involve 530 million U.S. dollars of foreign capital. The plan was announced at a meeting on using foreign capital that closed in the provincial capital of Harbin yesterday.

Negotiations are underway on the establishment of furniture joint ventures, cooperative processing of milk products and fruit wines, and upgrading sugar-making machinery and flax textiles between the province and firms in France, the United States, Italy, Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, and the Hong Kong and Macao regions.

The province has already signed 54 contracts to import technology from overseas companies this year, the meeting was told.

Foreign funds will be used to utilize products of the Daqing petrochemical plant to expand production of chemicals, plastics, textiles and light industrial goods.

The province also hopes to cooperate with foreign companies in processing 600,000 tons of potatoes a year, and increase production of beet sugar and processing of by-products.

Other areas of cooperation will cover processing of animal by-products; production of flax textiles; multi-purpose utilization of timber; joint development of mineral resources and imports of technology to upgrade the machine-building industry.

Heilongjiang is China's largest producer of soybeans, potatoes, sugar beets and flax. It also ranks second and third in horses and dairy cattle, and holds the country's largest timber reserves.

JILIN DISCIPLINE COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING

SK290324 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The provincial Discipline Inspection Commission held a work conference on dealing blows to serious criminal activities 24-27 September.

Participants conscientiously relayed and implemented the guidelines of the work conference of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and, in line with the province's situation in struggling against economic criminal offences, discussed how to solve problems yet untouched by the people, how to strengthen leadership over struggle against criminals in the economic sphere on the part of provincial and city industrial, communications, financial and trade enterprises and establishments, and of the party and government organs under the direct administration of the province and various prefectures and how to severely and rapidly deal blows to serious economic criminal offences. Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the conference.

Comrade Zhang Shiying, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, gave a summing-up speech at the end of the conference. He set forth specific suggestions and measures for the implementation of the work conference guidelines of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission.

The conference called on party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels to adopt effective measures to uncover problems yet untouched by the people and dispatch professionally competent personnel to check group by group those units which have problems and require a fairly large amount of funds and materials. The checking should be carried out together with the efforts of the masses. Efforts must be made to dispatch work groups to help check units with many problems and resolute measures should be adopted to severely and rapidly deal blows to serious economic criminals in accordance with law.

LIAONING HOLDS ORGANIZATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE

SK281356 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The provincial organizational work conference concluded today in Shenyang after an 11-day session. The conference relayed and worked out ways to implement the guidelines of the national organizational work forum, conscientiously summed up the province's organizational work conducted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and formulated and discussed the major tasks for the province's organizational work for some time to come. The conference also held thorough discussions on restructuring leading bodies, reforming the cadre system, and improving the quality of the cadres contingent in line with the principle of making cadres more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more professionally competent, and on strengthening the building of organization departments themselves. The conference formulated an 8-year plan for leading body construction and a plan for cadres training.

The conference noted: Although we have achieved initial results in the previous institutional reform, we should not foster the idea of having a breathing spell for stabilization. We should regard the good result as a new starting point and continue to restructure leading bodies at all levels and speed up the work of making leading bodies meet the four requirements.

The conference stressed: We should strive to build up the third echelon, emancipate our minds, broaden our horizons, and resolutely select a great number of cadres in their 30s or 40s who really have both political integrity and ability and who have fairly high educational level and who really know their jobs, have a pioneering spirit and can open up a new situation. The system of reserve cadres should be improved and the existing reserve cadres contingent should be conscientiously consolidated, readjusted, and replenished. In the meantime, we should continue to give play to the role of veteran cadres and make earnest arrangements for veteran cadres who have retreated from the first line.

The conference noted: We should proceed from reality to reform the cadre system in a resolute and orderly manner. The reform of the cadre system should be conducive to making the cadres contingent meet the four requirements, to normal succession of new cadres to old, and the cooperation between them, to training competent persons in large numbers, discovering them in a timely manner and utilizing them rationally, and to inspiring the initiative and the creativity of the masses of cadres. The most pressing task for the present is the reform of the system of cadres management.

During the conference, Xu Shaofu and Sun Weiben, secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered speeches. Shang Wen, Organization Department director of the provincial CPC Committee, made a report on creating a new situation in the province's organizational work. (Wu Shicheng), deputy director of the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke to sum up the conference.

LEADERS ATTEND LIAONING MEMORIAL MEETING

SK050240 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Excerpts] A memorial meeting was held in Shenyang this morning for Comrade Chen Beichen, member of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, deputy secretary of the leading party group, and vice chairman of the sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. A party flag was put on the cinerary casket and the meeting hall was filled with wreaths. More than 600 people attended the meeting. They were leaders of the provincial party committee, responsible persons of democratic parties and mass organizations, and representatives of office cadres and the masses.

Dai Suli, secretary of the provincial party committee, officiated at the meeting. Xu Shaofu delivered a memorial speech. The speech spoke highly of Comrade Chen Beichen's revolutionary and militant life. The speech said that Chen Beichen, a loyal communist fighter, fine member and fine leading cadre of our party, had devoted all of his life to China's revolution and construction.

Messages of condolence and wreaths were sent by Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units; Song Renqiong, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee; Li Weihan, vice chairman of the Advisory Commission of the party Central Committee; and Huang Huoqing, Standing Committee member of the Advisory Commission of the party Central Committee. Others sending messages of condolence were (Han Tianqi), Chen Puru, Cui Yueli, Ren Zhongyi, Zhou Huan, and Feng Jixin.

Those who attended the memorial meeting and sent wreaths included Zhang Qilong and Huang Qudong, members of the Advisory Commission of the party Central Committee; Wang Zhenqian, former vice minister of the aeronautics industry; Guo Feng, Li Tieying, Quan Shuren, Sun Weiben, Zhang Zhengde, Song Li and Zhang Wu, responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, People's Congress, government and CPPCC Committee, the Shenyang PLA units, and the provincial Military District; as well as friends of Comrade Chen Beichen. Members of Comrade Chen Beichen's family also attended or sent wreaths.

PAPERS ASSESS REAGAN-ZHAO VISITS, PRC-U.S. TIES

CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO Editorial

OW041248 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Chinese 30 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The United States Must Heighten Vigilance and Must Not Commit Another Blunder -- Commenting on the Imminent Exchange Visits by President Reagan and Bandit Chao Tzu-yang"]

[Excerpts] U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger, who arrived in Peiping on 25 September for a visit to the Chinese mainland, is a key figure in determining whether the United States and the Chinese Communist regime will be able to have another breakthrough in their relations in the near future. Talks held between two U.S. technological delegations and their Chinese Communist counterparts not long ago paved the way toward improving bilateral relations. We should know that even cooperation in producing weapons and nuclear cooperation were put on the agenda for those talks. What else could they consult with each other about? The outcome of Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige's visit to Peiping has added momentum to reviving U.S. relations with the Red Chinese regime.

Weinberger made it clear during an overnight stay in Honolulu on his way to Peiping that his visit was aimed at continuing (actually at reviving) a strategic dialogue with the Chinese Communists, seeking the establishment of parallel military cooperation and listening to the Chinese Communists' demands to purchase U.S. weapons.

In other words, the mission of the U.S. defense chief, convinced of Commerce Secretary Baldrige's success in Peiping, was to seek the Chinese Communist regime's better understanding and to make an assessment of U.S. relations with that regime. We cannot regard Weinberger's trip only as one to sell, but to revive U.S. relations with the Peiping regime.

According to foreign wire service reports from the Red Chinese capital, following meeting between Weinberger and Teng Hsiao-ping on the 28th of this month, the following concrete agreements were reached: To return Weinberger's visit, a Chinese Communist military delegation headed by the bogus Defense Minister Chang Ai-ping will visit the United States for further talks on military cooperation between the two sides, including exchanges of personnel, sales of U.S. defensive weapons, and technology transfer. The bogus Premier Chao Tzu-yang, who canceled his previously scheduled visit to Washington, will visit the United States next January and President Reagan will visit the Chinese mainland next April. Reagan's upcoming visit has been officially announced by White House spokesman Speakes.

We often feel that during negotiations, Western officials, who do things according to formal logic and accepted norms of international relations, are no match for the communists who are accustomed to using dialectical tactics at the negotiating table. We do not believe that in the present circumstances the Chinese Communists would change their so-called independent foreign policy of not allying with any particular big power or bloc of big powers. Firmly we do not believe that the Chinese Communist regime will join the anti-Soviet strategic group headed by the United States and rely on the United States by brushing aside its own practical interests and imminent crises at the present time when much publicity is under way for normalizing relations with the Soviet Union.

As free Chinese we have no bitter complaints against this new move by the Reagan administration, but we cannot help but worry about the security and danger of the United States and the entire free world.

Whether the Chinese Communist regime can be a long-term and powerful partner of the United States will be determined by the nature of the regime and its global objective. It can never be determined by the one-sided U.S. wishes. We definitely do not believe that a powerful Chinese Communist regime will help promote world peace.

For the United States and the free world as a whole, a strong and powerful Chinese Communist regime is no different from a second Soviet Union.

Because of their special privileges, the Chinese Communists have been very clumsy in administering their internal affairs. They are, however, flexible and sharp-witted in international negotiations. That is because of their dialectical tactics which, according to Lenin, can never be mastered by Westerners. The Shanghai communique and the "17 August" communique were the fruits of the Red Chinese application of such tactics. During future high-level talks between the United States and the Chinese Communist regime, the latter will certainly try every possible means to exploit its gains in the above-mentioned communiqes, to entrap the United States into increasing arms sales to the mainland and weakening our defense forces in the Taiwan Strait area, and to entice America into helping the regime substantially solve the "Taiwan problem." For the sake of stability and peace of the United States and the whole world and for the sake of our billion Chinese people's future, we cannot but call on the authorities of that country, which is friendly to us, to heighten its vigilance at this crucial moment and not to commit another blunder.

LIEN HO PAO Editorial

OW050031 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 30 Sep 83 p 2

[Edicorial: "On Plans of Reagan and Chao Tzu-yang To Exchange Visits"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has concluded his trip to the Chinese mainland. As expected, during this trip substantial progress was made in discussing an agreement on U.S. sales of high technology and some defensive weapons. Another important result of the trip was the official decision on a plan to exchange visits between Reagan and Chinese Communist chieftain Chao Tzu-yang.

On the Chinese Communist side, Wu Hsueh-chien and Chao Tzu-yang explained matters concerning these exchange visits. On the U.S. side, they were officially announced by Weinberger and a White House spokesman. According to the announcement, Chao Tzu-yang will visit the United States in January 1984, and Reagan will follow Chao's visit soon after, visiting the Chinese mainland in April 1984. The exact date of the visits will be discussed and decided during the U.S. visit of Chinese Communist "Defense Minister" Chang Ai-ping at the end of this year, or will be discussed and decided by other means. According to the plan, there will be two exchange visits by high-ranking officials of the United States and the Chinese Communists. This will enable the two sides to establish necessary contacts and make arrangements. Moreover, it will lead to an upsurge in "friendly" relations between the two sides. In short, they will be very careful in handling relations between them during this period in order to prevent the plan from taking an unexpected turn and to prevent other matters from affecting the atmosphere of the visits.

There were two main reasons for concluding the agreement on exchanging the high-level visits. First, the Chinese Communists accepted the U.S. demand that the Chinese Communist head of state visit the United States first in order to return the visit to mainland China made by a former U.S. president. Second, after years of thinking and hesitation, Reagan finally decided to change his basic attitude toward the Chinese Communists. He fully directed U.S. policy toward the Chinese Communists back to its previous course.

Speaking of Chao Tzu-yang's upcoming visit, the United States regards it as quite important. The United States has never regarded Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to the United States and Vice President Bush's visit to the Chinese mainland as summit visits, and believes that the Chinese Communists have not returned the official visit to the Chinese mainland by a former U.S. president. That is why Reagan will consider visiting the Chinese mainland only after Chao Tzu-yang makes a visit to the United States. When Reagan came to power, he really did not know how far he should go in his policy toward the Chinese Communists. From the beginning he was besieged and pressured by pro-Chinese Communist forces, but he proceeded with prudent steps, observed things carefully, and refused to rush to a final decision. However, after long thinking and especially after sizing up the international situation, he finally returned U.S. policy to the Nixon-Ford-Carter line of seeking cooperation with the Chinese Communists. The clearest indications of Reagan's policy change and attitude are his acceptance of an exchange of high-level visits with the Chinese Communists and his official decision to visit the Chinese mainland.

Reagan's decision is naturally related to the recent improvement in relations between the Chinese Communists and the United States. With the Hu Na incident a thing of the past, the arrangements made for settling the dispute over the Hukou-Kwangchow railway bonds, the agreement reached on textile talks, and the U.S. relaxation on the question of technological transfer, even the Chinese Communists believe that relations between the two sides have taken a turn for the better. Nevertheless, it was no doubt Reagan's letter, carried by former U.S. Senator Jackson when he visited the Chinese mainland 8 months ago, that really determined Weinberger's visit to Communist China and this plan for exchanging high-level visits. The contents of Reagan's letter have never been disclosed and will probably not be announced in the near future. However, its importance is no less than that of the three letters Reagan sent to the Chinese Communist head of state last year. The words used in those three letters clearly indicated a change in Reagan's attitude. As there has been a further change in the situation, it is easy to imagine what attitude was expressed in Reagan's latest letter. Under these circumstances, it is not hard to guess what the reaction of the Chinese Communists was.

In addition, there is another reason for concluding the agreement to exchange the high-level visits: the improvement of relations between the Soviet and Chinese Communists in recent months. In particular, the recent official visit to Peiping of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa was of significance in making a breakthrough in promoting bilateral relations. Although on the surface the Chinese Communists have expressed reservations by indicating that disputes and differences between the two sides are still severe, they have not denied that efforts are being made to promote relations. A beginning has been made with the visit by an official of the rank of deputy foreign minister; it may well lead to an exchange of visits at the foreign ministerial or higher level. Therefore, unless Reagan visits the Chinese mainland at an early date to establish relations through the exchange of high-level visits, the development of similar relations between the Chinese and Soviet Communists will turn to the disadvantage of the United States.

Weinberger's recent visit to the Chinese mainland and Chang Ai-ping's visit to the United States at the end of this year will enable the U.S. sale of high technology and weapons to the Chinese Communists to make positive and substantial progress. Chang Ai-ping may be going to the United States with a buying list. This is entirely different from last time when Haig, during his mainland China visit, indicated U.S. readiness to sell arms. The Chinese Communists announced that they would send a "deputy chief of staff" to hold negotiations, but nothing materialized. It is expected that the news of the exchange of visits by Reagan and Chao Tzu-yang will cause a sensation among press circles.

Of course, nothing is absolute in multilateral international relations. When U.S. President Carter decided to visit the Chinese mainland a few years ago and when his proposed visit was about to be announced, the seizure of U.S. diplomats in Tehran and the Afghan incident smashed his plan to pieces. Not until after he had lost power did Carter fulfill his desire to visit the Chinese mainland on a private basis. Therefore, despite the announcement by the United States and the Chinese Communists on planned visits, and although both sides are looking forward to the visits, the storm over the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe at the end of this year, the war situation in the Middle East, or other international issues may cause Reagan to follow in Carter's footsteps. Who can say that the international situation will develop entirely according to a predetermined course?

PAPER ON ILICHEV'S ARRIVAL, BACKGROUND TO TALKS

HK050236 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 5 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[*"Dispatch"* from correspondent Cheng Hsiang: "Soviet Special Envoy Arrives in Beijing; Sino-Soviet Talks Open Tomorrow"]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct -- Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, arrived in Beijing today for the third round of talks with the Chinese side on 6 October.

In terms of protocol, the Soviet Union has obviously attached importance to Ilichev's visit to China in order to attract attention. First, Ilichev came by special plane, which landed at the old Beijing airport. (Note: The old airport is now used as a special airport, which is mainly used to entertain VIPs from friendly countries.) Second, ambassadors from all countries in the Soviet bloc met Ilichev at the airport. These two incidents did not occur during the previous two rounds of talks.

Ilichev did not make a statement on his arrival, but afterward told XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reporters that he felt optimistic about the coming round of talks. On the other hand, Qian Qichen, Chinese vice foreign minister, who met Ilichev at the airport, reiterated that obstacles remained in Sino-Soviet relations and that it was not China's responsibility to remove these obstacles.

Although the Soviet side expressed optimism, diplomats here pointed out that on the eve of the talks, the Soviet Union has not shown greater enthusiasm. For example, the Soviet Union message of congratulations on China's National Day this year did not appear much different from last year, nor did it show any sign of better Sino-Soviet relations. Although Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, attended the National Day reception held by the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, the Soviet press did not report this. PRAVDA carried only the Soviet Government's message of congratulations and a report on the National Day reception held by the Chinese Embassy in Moscow; other Soviet central newspapers did not carry the message or report.

Diplomats in Beijing also point out that they have noticed that on the eve of the third round of the talks between China and the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union has markedly increased its propaganda on the Kampuchean issue. For example, the Soviet news media prominently reported the joint communique concluded by the Soviet authorities with Hun Sen, foreign minister of the Heng Samrin regime, on 20 September. TASS also indicated that more assistance would be offered to Heng Samrin. On 23 September, the Soviet magazine NEW TIMES published an article praising the "cooperation" between the three Indochinese countries. On 27 September, IZVESTIYA published a commentary saying that the Kampuchean seat in the United Nations should be held by the Heng Samrin group. Although the Soviet Union did not attack China by name in these articles and reports, it still used such terms as "the international reactionaries," "the enemy of the Kampuchean people," "the enemy of detente," and "the accomplice of U.S. imperialism" to attack China by innuendo. Obviously, this position of the Soviet Union is not favorable to removing the three obstacles in the way of improving Sino-Soviet relations.

XINHUA OFFICIAL SAYS PRC STAND ON TALKS UNCHANGED

HK050300 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 5 Oct 83 pp 1, 24

[Excerpt] The Chinese position in the Sino-British talks on the future of Hong Kong has not changed, a spokesman for the local branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY said yesterday.

The spokesman also described as untrue reports that China had "softened" its stand on the talks. "The position of China in taking back the sovereignty of Hong Kong and maintaining its stability and prosperity is well known," he said.

The spokesman was commenting on an SCM POST report quoting reliable sources as saying that China had made discreet overtures to suggest that it had softened its tough stand on the issue.

It was also reported that an unofficial legislative councillor, Mr Allen Lee, has conveyed the message to the Hong Kong Government after a meeting with the first director of the local NCNA, Mr Xu Jiatun. The NCNA spokesman said Mr Xu had reiterated the Chinese stand during the meeting and stressed that sovereignty and administration are inseparable. Mr Xu was also quoted as having said that under this broad principle, "everything else could be discussed."

The spokesman said: "Mr Xu's remarks were very clear and should not be twisted." He said recovering sovereignty and maintaining Hong Kong's stability and prosperity were not contradictory issues.

"Our Government is considering the issue as two aspects of one single question and (we believe) this can be fully realized."

Mr Lee, who could only be reached for comment yesterday as he was out of town last week, confirmed he had met Mr Xu at the latter's invitation. He said he had not been told that China would soften its stand on the talks, nor did he read any indication of that sort from his session with Mr Xu.

"But Mr Xu did stress several times that the British insistence on its position is not useful to the talks and is not doing anyone any good. He hoped the British side could be more co-operative in order to reach a satisfactory solution."

ARTICLE LINKS ATTACK ON DENG XIAOPING, CRIME CRACKDOWN

HK040230 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 72, 1 Oct 83 pp 6-10

["Notes on a Northern Journey" by Lo Ping: "Deng Xiaoping's Encounter With Bandits and the Big Crackdown"]

[Text] If the "10 news highlights of China for 1983" are to be selected, the "big crackdown" campaign will surely be counted as one of them.

The First Night of The "Big Crackdown"

The "big crackdown" was started in Beijing. It was on the evening of 6 August that a son of one of my old friends suddenly disappeared. On the morning of the following day, the young man returned, exhausted, depressed, and discontented. In fact, he had been arrested on his way home late at night on 6 August after he said goodnight to his girl friend.

"What did the police charge you with?"

They only ordered me to follow them back to their place."

"Were you taken to a police post?"

"No. I was taken to the neighborhood committee and was interrogated by some public security officers. The first question they asked me was: 'Where have you just been?'"

As he had not engaged in any criminal activity, he should have been released immediately after the interrogation. However, since an operation to arrest suspicious nighthawks was being carried out that night and since any person who had just been released there would probably be rearrested somewhere else, the public security officers kept him in custody at the neighborhood committee overnight....

This young man was one of the more than 3,000 people arrested that night. Most of these 3,000-odd people were arrested on buses, in parks, or in the streets. It was learned that four girls who were then spending time with some foreigners in the coffee shop on the sixth floor of the Beijing Hotel were also arrested in this operation.

Some of these 3,000-odd people were active criminals and some had committed crimes before. Most of them, arrested for no reason at all, were, of course, innocent.

From that night on the campaign to "promptly deal severe blows at criminal activities" has been carried on. As a result, one group of criminals after another have been arrested and executed.

The Joy and Comments of the Beijing People

A horrifying atmosphere for criminal offenders has emerged in Beijing. Such an atmosphere, however, is good news for the masses in Beijing, who have longed to live and work in peace and contentment. In the past few years scoundrels and bandits have ganged together to engage in such criminal activities as theft, swindling, robbery, murder, injury, rape, and so on. They have seriously upset social order and have aroused great indignation among the people. According to statistics, a total of more than 40,000 cadres and ordinary people were killed in the last 3 and 1/2 years, while only some 8,000 murderers were caught. In other words, the ratio between the murdered and the murderers was 5 to 1. This fact demonstrated that criminal activities were rampant and that the public security departments had not exerted great efforts to crack down on these activities. Therefore, it is indeed necessary to strengthen the operation to deal blows to criminal offenders. The hurricane of arresting criminals, started on 6 August, has swept away many dregs of society. At present social order has apparently been improved and most people are delighted to witness this change.

Nevertheless, the prompt condemnation of criminal offenders to severe penalties or even to the death penalty has given rise to a legal problem. The "Criminal Law of the PRC," adopted by the Second Session of the Fifth NPC on 1 July 1979 (implemented as of 1 January 1980), provides that ordinary criminal offenses are subject to imprisonment for about 3 to 7 years, and the severest penalty for a murderer is life imprisonment. However, the current penalties for criminal offenders have exceeded by far the stipulations of criminal law. Although the second session of the NPC Standing Committee on 2 September adopted a resolution on dealing severe blows at those criminals who seriously jeopardize social order and public security as an amendment to the provisions concerned of the criminal law so that those who commit serious crimes are liable to the death penalty, the severe penalty for and the execution of those criminals before 2 September obviously violated criminal law and went counter to the spirit of rule by law. The "prompt" handling of criminals during the above period also violated the provisions concerned of the "Criminal Procedural Law of the PRC."

Whispered comments on these practices can be heard among those Beijing people who are glad to see the improvement of social order.

Why did the CPC hurriedly take these actions, which conflict with criminal law, before making amendments to the law? Did the CPC fail to draw up, in advance, a plan for the "operation against criminal offenders?"

The Deployment and Documents of The CPC Central Authorities

In fact, back in February this year the high-ranking officials of the CPC central authorities had already made the decision on dealing severe blows at criminal offenses and issued the documents concerned.

Peng Zhen is among those who strongly insist on taking strong actions against criminal offenders. He wished to see the restoration of the social stability witnessed in the 1950's.

A document which was issued through to the grassroots level asserted that the operation of dealing severe blows at criminal offenses would last for 3 years. In this document was laid down the following principle: Those offenders who fall in borderline cases which deserve arrest, penalty, or the death penalty, must be resolutely arrested, penalized, or executed, respectively.

The CPC central authorities knew that the operation of taking prompt and strong actions against criminal offenders by getting around the criminal law went counter to the legal system. Therefore, the central authorities arranged a session of the CPC Standing Committee to make the amendments to the criminal law, and thus provided legal support for their action. However, a series of incidents which took place during the above period pushed the CPC central authorities to rush into action.

Huang Zhicheng Came Across a Scoundrel

Some of these incidents were important issues and some were not. One minor issue which had considerable influence was a scoundrel's assault on Huang Zhicheng.

Not long ago, while the Sixth NPC and the CPPCC were being held, Huang Zhicheng, who flew his plane to the mainland from Taiwan, participated in meetings in Beijing. One day when Huang Zhicheng passed by a suburban district of Beijing in his car, he suddenly saw a girl running behind and calling for help in a loud voice. Huang Zhicheng immediately told the driver to stop and got out of his car to ask the terrified girl what was happening. When the girl was about to answer his question, a young man arrived. This fellow spoke rudely to Huang Zhicheng: "This has nothing to do with you; just mind your own business!"

"He is Huang Zhicheng. You had better behave yourself," the driver told the young man. "Ah, Huang Zhicheng? Then, still less should he intervene in the matter!"

Aware of danger, Huang Zhicheng told the girl to get in his car. However, the fellow was so impervious to reason that he suddenly assaulted Huang Zhicheng. Huang could do nothing but get in the car and leave immediately. He talked with the girl and learned that the fellow had attempted to rape her. Huang Zhicheng was really angry. So he wrote to a CPC leader (it is said that this addressee was Deng Xiaoping) to tell him about the incident. Attaching great importance to this letter, the CPC central authorities urged a conscientious handling of the matter.

The Impact of Plane Hijacking Incidents

The plane hijacking incidents happened one after another, which posed a serious challenge to public security work. In particular, the plane hijacking incident in Shenyang on 5 May shocked Zhongnanhai like a mighty current.

There were six hijackers who regarded the public security men as nothing and succeeded in hijacking a Trident passenger plane (B-296) to South Korea. They went to South Korea in the wake of Wu Ronggen. The consequences would be very serious if this trend were allowed to prevail.

In order to retrieve the airliner and the passengers (it is said that among the passengers were two aerospace experts; another source said that they were missile experts) Shen Tu, director general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, went to Seoul personally and practiced a smiling strategy in handling the matter with the South Korean authorities. Although the trip was not without some success, it evoked misunderstanding in North Korea. Therefore, the Chinese Communists sent their minister of foreign affairs, Wu Xueqian, to Pyongyang on a special mission of explanation and clarification.

So, the gentlemen in Zhongnanhai are determined not to allow any repetition of such plane hijacking incidents. In other words, "counterrevolutionaries" such as Zhuo Changren must be cracked down on.

The Shock of the "Case of Two Wangs"

The incident of the "two Wangs," who fled here and there and killed people along the way, also caused a great tremor among the high-level cadres of the Chinese Communists. The "two Wangs" are Wang Zongfang and Wang Zongwei, who robbed and killed people after having stolen guns in Shenyang, as was reported in CHENG MING ("Notes on a Northern Journey," No 69). It was rumored that they had killed dozens of persons in some large and small cities in the south, and some of those killed were public security personnel. It was also rumored that when they exacted food from some common households, they would threaten them "not to report this until 8 hours had elapsed."

In view of the evil influence of the malpractice of the "two Wangs" on juveniles, which might give birth to emergence of "two Chens," "two Changs," and so forth, causing social disturbances and uneasiness in the people's minds, even threatening the safety of Zhongnanhai, the Chinese Communist higher authorities decided to adopt the unprecedented measure of issuing a wanted circular with rewards. The circular, issued by the Ministry of Public Security under the State Council, listed the details of rewards: 2,000 yuan (renminbi) to those who assist in arresting the criminals, and 500 to 1,000 yuan to those who provide clues leading to the arrest of the criminals. As the saying goes: "Generous rewards rouse one to heroism." And, in addition, the people hated these slaughterers like poison. Therefore, it could be predicted that the two Wangs would finally be caught. (editor's note: the "Two Wangs" were shot dead in Jiangxi on 18 September. For further details, please see the appendix, "Report on the Death of the 'Two Wangs.'")

From the fact that for the first time in the past 30-odd years, the CPC central authorities offered a reward for the capture of runaway criminals, we can imagine what weight the CPC leaders attached to the case of the "two Wangs."

Deng Xiaoping Spends Vacation in Beidaihe

In the scorching heat of mid-summer, after the "two Wangs" had gone south, running amok, Deng Xiaoping left for Beidaihe on vacation.

Some of the CPC big shots love swimming; among them is Peng Zhen, who just loves to backstroke in the green sea. Yang Shangkun is an outstanding swimmer, who used to accompany Mao Zedong swimming in the Changjiang, Xiangjiang, and Zhujiang on many occasions in the old days. Deng Xiaoping is known to the world for his love of playing bridge; nonetheless, few people knew he could swim. That Beidaihe was chosen as the spot for his vacation and physical exercise was due to the fact that there are wonderful beaches in Beidaihe.

The beach of Beidaihe stretches about 10 km, and it is much wider than Hong Kong's Repulse Bay or Silver Mine Bay. There is a hill on the beach. The slopes of the hill and the beach are dotted with villas and resorts for senior cadres. The sand on the beach is soft and smooth, and there are scores of outdoor bathing places. Deng Xiaoping would surely not swim in such public bathing places. As in Qingdao and other places, here there are swimming places for the special use of senior cadres.

That day, Deng Xiaoping and his party left Beijing by special train, which headed northeast via Tianjin and Tangshan and arrived in Qinhuangdao in less than 6 hours. Then, the party switched to automobiles, driving west toward the beaches of Beidaihe.

Unexpectedly, along Xishan highway in the scenic district of Beidaihe, Deng Xiaoping's Hongqi limousine was intercepted by bandits -- according to a story circulating among a very small number of Beijing residents.

Hoodlums Intercept Limousine in Xishan

In order to learn the facts, this reporter made a trip to Beidaihe.

The public order situation was particularly bad this year in Beidaihe, a famed summer resort. Hoodlum gangs in the locality are very active. Incidents of gang fighting and killing, and fights between local and outside gangs have been frequent. In Hong Kong slang, it means a "settlement by force" in the underworld. These hoodlums held no respect for the high officials in Hongqi limousines. Some threatened: "Let these high officials have a taste of our strength!"

On the way to the bathing place at the beach, Deng Xiaoping's Hongqi limousine took the lead, followed by two minibuses, carrying security officials. The driver of the Hongqi saw some tree branches lying in the road at a bend. All of a sudden a gang of hoodlums sprang from the roadside, intercepting the Hongqi. Just as they were attempting to engage in illegal activities, the guards in the minibuses rushed out. They did not fire a shot, but wrestled with these bad men, felling them with the first blows and arresting all of them.

It is said that Deng Xiaoping remained very calm in the limousine. Another rumor is that Yang Shangkun was in the same limousine; but there is no proof of this.

Eighteen Days Spent Swimming; Switch To Minibus

Deng Xiaoping stayed in Beidaihe for about 18 days. He went swimming almost daily. This old man of 79 was able to swim over 1 hour each time. This proves that Deng Xiaoping was not mentally strained.

Being alert against another interception, whenever there was need for Deng Xiaoping to take a limousine, he would switch vehicles with the guards; the guards would drive in the Hongqi in front, while Deng Xiaoping and Yang Shangkun would ride in the minibus that followed. Nonetheless, no more hoodlums were encountered in the days that followed.

The interception incident of Deng Xiaoping utterly shocked the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. Though Deng Xiaoping remained calm in an hour of danger, he was very angry afterwards. He wrathfully criticized the impotence of the Public Security Department, and stated that "public security organs, procuratorial organs, and people's courts should overcome their ineffectiveness in dealing blows at criminals."

So, a series of meetings were called immediately among public security departments to hold discussions on severely cracking down on criminals. This was an important background to conducting the mass arrests ahead of schedule.

Ye Jianying Favors Peng Zhen's Opinion

In the upper stratum of the CPC, Peng Zhen advocated a severe and prompt crackdown on criminals. The warmest approval came from Ye Jianying, who has long been dissatisfied with the bad public order situation.

The CPC customarily creates public opinion first before important work is conducted. This is called "public opinion should go ahead of the rest." Nevertheless, the current "mass arrest" in Beijing was carried out without batting an eyelid. Obviously, this was done to ensure a success of a "sudden attack" and to prevent leaks. However, there was a slight exception.

On 1 August, BEIJING WANBAO carried in a prime position on its front page an article entitled "An Interview with Marshal Ye Jianying." Toward the end of the article, there was a dialogue between the reporter and Ye Jianying:

"Marshal Ye, you were the first mayor of Beijing Municipality after liberation; would you like to say something to the citizens of Beijing?" asked the reporter.

"What is the population of Beijing at present?"

"It is 9.2 million strong."

Nodding his head, he said: "Beijing Municipality should do a good job in public security work; it is necessary to crack down on hoodlums who have caused trouble."

It is rare for a leading member of the upper stratum of the CPC to openly criticize the work of a certain department. This article in BEIJING WANBAO was the unique signal for the first "mass arrest" held 5 days later.

Perhaps it was due to this article that some people who were on the blacklist of the public security department were able to quickly escape, and slipped through the dragnet of 6 August.

Participation of the State Security Ministry

People in the upper stratum of the CPC held that those individual criminals who committed crimes in separate actions were not so terrible as hoodlum gangs, which are most dangerous, dangerous. The latter are well-organized and even equipped with guns and ammunition. It is said that some have become ringleaders, and have formed bandit gangs. Therefore the current "mass arrests" is focused on cracking down on and eliminating these criminal gangs.

It is said that in the current "mass arrests," the State Security Ministry and the armed police force have worked together.

Here we can see the CPC has forged a strong resolve; and it is possible that the crack-down will not be limited to criminals.

An authoritative person said openly in public: "Despite the fact that social conditions have tended to be stable in recent years, the crackdown on the remnant forces of the 'gang of four' has not been powerful enough. 'Ultra-leftist' elements are still fanning the flames of disorder; profiteers often appear when people need to buy train or boat tickets. Those who have broad shoulders and a strong fist are secure in the knowledge that they have strong backing. Some people often come in and out of police substations and prisons without fear. Therefore, some suppression is needed."

Obviously, here "criminals" are linked with "ultra-leftist" elements.

Beijing residents have made no comment on this development. Some people have expressed concern over the possible linking of criminal offenders with "counterrevolutionaries," which means a simultaneous crackdown on serious criminal offenders as well as the so-called "counterrevolutionaries."

If Only the Operation Would Not Be Magnified

If only this campaign would not be magnified! If only the CPC would draw a lesson from its violation of the law in the initial period of the "big crackdown" and would not make any similar mistakes!

If only the principle of "severe penalty, prompt action, and conscientious attitude" would eliminate all rash practices! If only the target of "executing some serious criminals, arresting some other criminals, and canceling the urban household registrations of a number of people" would not lead to the "wrong execution of some criminals, wrong arrest of some others, and wrong cancellation of the urban household registrations of a number of people!"

At present social order is being improved. We hope that the authorities will not wrongly assume that a chronic malady of society has been cured. No, the "big crackdown" is by no means a radical measure but a stopgap measure. In the final analysis, a permanent cure is always the most important thing!

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